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TECHNICAL APPENDIX
THE PUBLIC'S PERSPECTIVE
ON SOCIAL WELFARE REFORM
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TECHNICAL APPENDIX

THE PUBLIC'S PERSPECTIVE ON SOCIAL WELFARE REFORM

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INDIVIDUAL QUESTION TABLES

TABLE 1-1

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING: POSTTEST SUMMARY

	Current Government Spending is:			
Area	Too Much %	Too Little %	Right Amt. %	Not Sure %
Military and defense	46	15	27	13
Space exploration	40	20	27	13
Welfare	36	21	23	20
Preschool education for poor children	6	62	20	12
Protecting the environment	5	61	19	15
Protecting the nation's health	5	65	17	13
Halting crime	3	61	18	18
Improving the schools	2	67	18	12

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. For each of the following, indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount."

TABLE 1-2

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING: PRETEST SUMMARY

	Current Government Spending is:			
Area	Too Much %	Too Little %	Right Amt. %	Not Sure %
Welfare	44	23	16	18
Military and defense	42	14	31	13
Space exploration	33	25	27	15
Preschool education for poor children	5	60	17	18
Halting crime	4	65	18	14
Protecting the environment	3	73	16	8
Protecting the nation's health	3	66	21	10
Improving the schools	3	70	17	10

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. For each of the following, indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount."

TABLE 1-3

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING:
WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SPENDS TOO MUCH ON

The government spends too much on	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Military and defense	46	42
Space exploration	40	33
Welfare	36	44
Preschool education for poor children	6	5
Protecting the environment	5	3
Protecting the nation's health	5	3
Halting crime	3	4
Improving the schools	2	3

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. For each of the following, indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount."

TABLE 1-4

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON THE MILITARY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Too much	46	42
Too little	15	14
Right amount	27	31
Not sure	13	13

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. Indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on military and national defense."

TABLE 1-5

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON SPACE EXPLORATION

	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Too much	40	33
Too little	20	25
Right amount	27	27
Not sure	13	15

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. Indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on Space exploration."

TABLE 1-6

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON WELFARE

	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Too much	36	44
Too little	21	23
Right amount	23	16
Not sure	20	18

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. Indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on welfare."

TABLE 1-7

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON PRESCHOOL EDUCATION FOR POOR CHILDREN

	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Too much	6	5
Too little	62	60
Right amount	20	17
Not sure	12	18

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. Indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on preschool education for children living in poverty."

TABLE 1-8

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Too much	5	3
Too little	61	74
Right amount	19	16
Not sure	15	8

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. Indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on protecting and improving the environment."

TABLE 1-9

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON PROTECTING THE NATION'S HEALTH

	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Too much	5	3
Too little	65	66
Right amount	17	21
Not sure	13	10

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. Indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on protecting and improving the nation's health."

TABLE 1-10

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON CRIME

	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Too much	3	4
Too little	61	65
Right amount	18	18
Not sure	18	14

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. Indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on crime."

TABLE 1-11

RATING GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON IMPROVING THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Too much	2	3
Too little	67	70
Right amount	18	17
Not sure	12	10

"We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. Indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on improving the nation's educational system."

TABLE 2

VIEWS ABOUT WELFARE'S EFFECT ON WILLINGNESS TO WORK

Welfare makes people less willing to work:	POSTTEST TOTAL	PRETEST TOTAL
	%	%
Strongly agree	39	34
	>78	>70
Agree	39	36
Disagree	15	18
	>16	>21
Strongly disagree	1	3
Not sure	7	10

"How do you feel about the following statement? Welfare makes people work less than they would if there wasn't a welfare system."

TABLE 3

VIEWS ABOUT HOW MUCH RECIPIENTS REALLY NEED WELFARE

Most welfare recipients	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Really need help	51	51
Could get along without welfare	35	32
Not sure	15	17

"In your opinion, do you think that most people who receive money from welfare could get along without it if they tried, or do you think most of them really need help."

TABLE 4

VIEWS ABOUT WELFARE CHEATING

Too many people on welfare cheat by getting money they're not entitled to	POSTTEST TOTAL	PRETEST TOTAL
	%	%
Agree	66	64
Disagree	18	16
Not sure	16	20

"How do you feel about the following statement? Too many people on welfare cheat by getting money they are not entitled to."

TABLE 5

VIEWS ABOUT WELFARE AND THE PERPETUATION OF POVERTY

Our current welfare system actually perpetuates the problem of poverty	POSTTEST TOTAL	PRETEST TOTAL
	%	%
Agree	79	74
Disagree	12	11
Not sure	9	15

"How do you feel about the following statement? Our current welfare system actually perpetuates the problem of poverty instead of giving recipients the incentive and help to become economically independent."

TABLE 6

SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON PRENATAL CARE FOR POOR WOMEN

On prenatal care for women, government should spend	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
More	39	32
Less	14	16
About the same	36	30
Not sure	11	23

"Do you think the government should spend more, spend less or spend about what they're spending now on prenatal care for poor women?"

TABLE 7

WHAT THE POVERTY LINE IS BELIEVED TO BE

The poverty line for a family of four is	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
About $7,000 per year	12	23
About $11,000 per year (CORRECT ANSWER)	74	37
About $14,000 per year	6	18
About $17,000 per year	2	5
About $20,000 per year	3	3
Not sure	4	13

"The government defines poverty in terms of the yearly income of a family or individual. For a family of four, what do you think the government sets as the "poverty line", or the minimum amount earned in a year below which a family cannot afford adequate food, clothing, shelter?"

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS BELIEVED TO BE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

About how many Americans do you think are poor or live below the poverty line	POSTTEST TOTAL %		PRETEST TOTAL %	
75% (or 3 in 4)	4		4	
50% (or 1 in 2)	11	>57	10	>52
33% (or 1 in 3)	42		38	
15% (or 1 in 7) (CORRECT ANSWER)	34		36	
5% (or 1 in 20)	6		7	
Not sure	4		4	

"About how many Americans do you think are poor or live below the poverty line?"

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE OF OF DISABLED, ELDERLY AND YOUNG BELIEVED TO BE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

How many of the poor are disabled, elderly, or young children, and so unable to work	POSTTEST TOTAL		PRETEST TOTAL	
	%		%	
75% (or 3 in 4)	7		7	
50% (or 1 in 2) (CORRECT ANSWER)	29		24	
33% (or 1 in 3)	28		28	
15% (or 1 in 7)	23	>59	22	>62
5% (or 1 in 20)	8		12	
Not sure	6		7	

"How many of the poor are disabled, elderly or young children, and therefore unable to work?"

TABLE 10

PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS BELIEVED TO BE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE

How many Americans have no health insurance coverage	POSTTEST TOTAL	PRETEST TOTAL
	%	%
75% (or 3 in 4)	7	10
50% (or 1 in 2)	18	23
	>56	>56
33% (or 1 in 3)	38	33
15% (or 1 in 7) (CORRECT ANSWER)	25	19
5% (or 1 in 20)	8	8
Not sure	5	8

"How many Americans have no health insurance?"

TABLE 11

PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS BELIEVED TO HAVE INSURANCE THAT COVERS CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS (LIKE CANCER)

How many Americans have good insurance to cover a catastrophic illness like cancer	POSTTEST TOTAL		PRETEST TOTAL	
	%		%	
75% (or 3 in 4)	2		2	
50% (or 1 in 2)	4		12	
33% (or 1 in 3)	8	>27	18	>56
15% (or 1 in 7)	15		26	
5% (or 1 in 20) CORRECT ANSWER	62		35	
Not sure	9		7	

"How many Americans have good insurance to cover a catastrophic illness like cancer?"

TABLE 12

PERCENTAGE OF AMERICANS BELIEVED TO HAVE INSURANCE THAT COVERS LONG-TERM ILLNESS (LIKE NURSING HOME CARE)

How many Americans have good insurance to cover a long-term illness like nursing home care	POSTTEST TOTAL	PRETEST TOTAL
	%	%
75% (or 3 in 4)	2	3
50% (or 1 in 2)	3	4
33% (or 1 in 3)	5	17
15% (or 1 in 7)	15	25
5% (or 1 in 20) CORRECT ANSWER	63	46
Not sure	12	6

"How many Americans have good insurance to cover a long-term illness like nursing home care?"

TABLE 13

GROUPS OF PEOPLE BELIEVED TO RECEIVE HEALTH INSURANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT

Which of the groups below receive health insurance from the government	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
Welfare recipients CORRECT ANSWER	83	61
The disabled and handicapped	60	61
Every American living below the poverty line	13	15
All poor children	16	12
The elderly CORRECT ANSWER	58	39
Veterans CORRECT ANSWER	76	66
Everyone with exceptionally high medical bills	5	6
The mentally ill	23	31
Not sure	3	7

"Mark which groups, if any, you think receive health insurance from the government. You can mark more than one answer."

TABLE 14-1

FAMILIARITY WITH WELFARE PROGRAMS

Are you familiar with the following welfare programs	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
WIC		
Yes, I am familiar with WIC	79	30
No, I am not familiar with WIC	16	60
Not sure	5	11
Head Start		
Yes, I am familiar with Head Start	87	59
No, I am not familiar with Head Start	9	26
Not sure	4	15
AFDC		
Yes, I am familiar with AFDC	82	50
No, I am not familiar with AFDC	14	37
Not sure	5	13

"Are you familiar with the following welfare programs?

TABLE 14-2

SUMMARY VIEW OF WELFARE PROGRAMS (THOSE FAMILIAR WITH THE PROGRAM)

How do you feel about the program	POSTTEST TOTAL %	PRETEST TOTAL %
WIC	N=451	N=173
It's a good program	64	61
It's not a good program, it does not work well	19	12
Not sure how well it works	17	28
Head Start	N=485	N=341
It's a good program	75	61
It's not a good program, it does not work well	13	8
Not sure how well it works	12	31
AFDC	N=459	N=290
It's a good program	36	35
It's not a good program, it does not work well	45	32
Not sure how well it works	19	33

"Are you familiar with the following welfare programs?

If 'Yes', How do you feel about them?"

TABLE 15

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING WIC: PAYING FOR ITSELF BY PREVENTION OF BIRTH DEFECTS, ETC.

"WIC probably pays for itself by helping prevent birth defects and disabilities that are very expensive to treat."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	59	23	18
Male	55	25	19
Female	63	19	18
White	58	23	20
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	71	14	15
18-30	69	17	14
31-45	59	23	18
46-60	61	23	16
61 and over	46	26	28
Less than high school	53	25	23
High school graduate	49	28	24
Some college	67	19	14
College graduate or more	64	19	17
Less than $10,000/year	59	14	27
$10,000 to $20,000/year	59	30	11
$20,000 to $40,000/year	59	21	20
$40,000/over	57	23	20
San Francisco Bay area	61	17	22
Philadelphia	52	27	20
Houston	64	24	12
Minneapolis/St. Paul	64	17	19
Nashville	57	27	16

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand WIC so that it reaches _every_ poor woman in the country instead of the one in four it reaches now. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 16

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING WIC: IT IS ALREADY THERE FOR THOSE WHO NEED IT

"Every poor woman in the U.S. does not need help from this program; WIC is already there for those who need it."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	52	31	17
Male	52	34	15
Female	51	30	19
White	53	29	18
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	48	37	16
18-30	48	37	15
31-45	50	35	15
46-60	48	31	21
61 and over	64	18	19
Less than high school	55	32	13
High school graduate	61	23	16
Some college	51	35	14
College graduate or more	44	37	19
Less than $10,000/year	53	21	27
$10,000 to $20,000/year	46	40	14
$20,000 to $40,000/year	56	27	17
$40,000/over	53	32	16
San Francisco Bay area	47	38	15
Philadelphia	53	30	18
Houston	51	33	16
Minneapolis/St. Paul	60	29	11
Nashville	48	26	26

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand WIC so that it reaches every poor woman in the country instead of the one in four it reaches now. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 17

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING WIC: HELPFUL TO TEENAGE MOTHERS

"Expanding WIC would be especially helpful to pregnant teenagers who'll learn about the nutritional needs of their babies, both before and after birth."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	64	20	16
Male	63	19	18
Female	64	22	14
White	62	23	16
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	78	11	12
18-30	74	16	10
31-45	63	22	16
46-60	62	21	17
61 and over	53	24	23
Less than high school	61	19	21
High school graduate	61	20	19
Some college	66	22	12
College graduate or more	66	18	17
Less than $10,000/year	71	7	22
$10,000 to $20,000/year	69	17	14
$20,000 to $40,000/year	60	25	15
$40,000/over	61	23	16
San Francisco Bay area	71	12	17
Philadelphia	67	16	17
Houston	67	22	11
Minneapolis/St. Paul	59	28	13
Nashville	56	23	21

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand WIC so that it reaches every poor woman in the country instead of the one in four it reaches now. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 18

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING WIC: IT WILL GROW OUT OF CONTROL

"If WIC is expanded to three times its current size it will grow out of control like so many other government programs."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	56	22	22
Male	55	21	24
Female	56	22	22
White	60	18	22
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	36	38	27
18-30	42	29	29
31-45	58	25	17
46-60	56	15	29
61 and over	71	14	15
Less than high school	45	29	26
High school graduate	62	18	20
Some college	56	23	22
College graduate or more	53	24	23
Less than $10,000/year	37	27	36
$10,000 to $20,000/year	52	27	22
$20,000 to $40,000/year	60	18	22
$40,000/over	63	22	16
San Francisco Bay area	48	28	24
Philadelphia	52	25	22
Houston	54	22	24
Minneapolis/St. Paul	63	22	16
Nashville	63	12	26

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand WIC so that it reaches every poor woman in the country instead of the one in four it reaches now. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 19

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING WIC: COST IS UNDERESTIMATED

"Those who want to expand WIC almost certainly underestimate how much it will cost."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	61	16	23
Male	67	14	18
Female	55	17	28
White	63	14	23
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	50	22	28
18-30	61	16	23
31-45	58	16	26
46-60	61	15	24
61 and over	67	14	19
Less than high school	65	9	26
High school graduate	68	17	15
Some college	56	16	27
College graduate or more	61	14	25
Less than $10,000/year	50	21	29
$10,000 to $20,000/year	66	15	19
$20,000 to $40,000/year	62	14	24
$40,000/over	60	17	24
San Francisco Bay area	61	23	17
Philadelphia	55	13	32
Houston	66	15	20
Minneapolis/St. Paul	61	15	24
Nashville	62	16	23

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand WIC so that it reaches every poor woman in the country instead of the one in four it reaches now. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 20

VIEWS ON EXPANDING WIC: PAYING THE BILL

"How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to expand WIC to reach every poor woman in the country?"

			Willing to Pay in New Taxes Each Year						
	$25 or more %	$50 or more %	$75 or more %	$100 or more %	$125 or more %	$150 or more %	Only if No Tax %	None-- Against %	Not Sure %
Total	44	16	3	2	1	1	22	21	14
Male	48	20	6	4	2	1	20	22	10
Female	39	12	--	--	--	--	23	19	19
White	42	15	3	2	1	1	21	23	14
Black/Hisp./ other nonwhite	61	21	8	5	4	--	21	6	13
18-30	48	21	6	5	3	1	22	19	11
31-45	42	17	4	3	2	2	30	22	7
46-60	39	14	1	--	--	--	20	25	17
61 and over	47	10	--	--	--	--	10	17	26
Less than h.s.	57	12	3	3	3	--	7	20	17
H.s. grad.	40	10	3	3	1	--	21	21	18
Some college	47	18	4	2	1	1	23	19	11
College grad. or more	42	22	3	2	2	2	23	24	11
Less than $10k/yr	55	15	5	3	--	--	15	5	25
$10k-$20k/yr	58	17	3	3	2	--	17	14	12
$20k-$40k/yr	37	16	3	2	1	1	23	25	15
$40k/over	41	16	2	2	1	1	21	28	10
San Francisco	51	21	8	7	4	3	15	20	15
Philadelphia	47	13	--	--	--	--	27	16	10
Houston	48	19	4	3	2	--	19	20	13
Minneapolis/ St. Paul	30	14	3	2	2	2	24	28	19
Nashville	43	14	3	1	--	--	23	22	12

TABLE 21

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING HEAD START: HELPS POOR CHILDREN DO BETTER ALL THROUGH LIFE

"Head Start helps poor children do better all through life by teaching them basic skills and giving them more self-confidence."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	70	13	17
Male	71	15	14
Female	70	12	18
White	67	15	18
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	91	4	5
18-30	71	12	18
31-45	72	14	14
46-60	69	17	13
61 and over	69	11	20
Less than high school	64	18	18
High school graduate	68	14	18
Some college	72	12	16
College graduate or more	75	12	13
Less than $10,000/year	73	10	17
$10,000 to $20,000/year	73	12	15
$20,000 to $40,000/year	67	14	19
$40,000/over	72	17	11
San Francisco Bay area	77	9	14
Philadelphia	59	23	19
Houston	84	9	7
Minneapolis/St. Paul	69	11	20
Nashville	65	13	23

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand Head Start so that it provides preschool for every poor child in the country instead of the one in five it now reaches. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 22

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING HEAD START: EVIDENCE OF IMPROVEMENT IS PROBABLY EXAGGERATED

"The evidence that Head Start children do better in school is inconclusive and probably exaggerated by supporters of the program."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	35	46	20
Male	38	45	18
Female	33	46	21
White	35	46	20
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	37	48	15
18-30	36	41	23
31-45	35	44	21
46-60	40	48	13
61 and over	28	54	18
Less than high school	44	37	19
High school graduate	43	44	14
Some college	34	45	21
College graduate or more	25	51	24
Less than $10,000/year	44	35	22
$10,000 to $20,000/year	37	45	18
$20,000 to $40,000/year	33	46	21
$40,000/over	34	45	21
San Francisco Bay area	37	47	16
Philadelphia	32	48	21
Houston	34	51	15
Minneapolis/St. Paul	37	45	18
Nashville	35	38	27

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand Head Start so that it provides preschool for every poor child in the country instead of the one in five it now reaches. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 23

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING HEAD START: TEACHING BASIC VALUES AND SKILLS IS RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FAMILY

"It is the responsibility of the family, not the government, to teach children the basic values and skills they need to do well in school."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	53	35	12
Male	57	32	11
Female	49	37	14
White	55	32	12
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	36	51	14
18-30	50	37	14
31-45	50	40	10
46-60	54	34	12
61 and over	58	28	14
Less than high school	64	25	11
High school graduate	56	30	14
Some college	51	37	12
College graduate or more	45	44	11
Less than $10,000/year	42	45	13
$10,000 to $20,000/year	51	35	15
$20,000 to $40,000/year	56	34	10
$40,000/over	49	37	14
San Francisco Bay area	47	39	14
Philadelphia	61	33	7
Houston	51	40	9
Minneapolis/St. Paul	55	32	12
Nashville	49	32	19

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand Head Start so that it provides preschool for every poor child in the country instead of the one in five it now reaches. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 24

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING HEAD START: ALL CHILDREN SHOULD BENEFIT, NOT JUST THE POOR

"Expanding Head Start to all poor children would be unfair to everyone else as all children would benefit from government-financed preschool."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	47	40	13
Male	47	41	12
Female	47	39	14
White	50	36	14
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	26	62	12
18-30	46	43	11
31-45	44	45	11
46-60	44	37	19
61 and over	55	33	12
Less than high school	30	41	30
High school graduate	55	34	11
Some college	53	35	12
College graduate or more	35	54	11
Less than $10,000/year	35	51	14
$10,000 to $20,000/year	37	45	18
$20,000 to $40,000/year	55	34	11
$40,000/over	46	44	11
San Francisco Bay area	37	45	18
Philadelphia	53	33	14
Houston	33	54	13
Minneapolis/St. Paul	51	41	8
Nashville	55	30	15

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand Head Start so that it provides preschool for every poor child in the country instead of the one in five it now reaches. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 25

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING HEAD START: HELPING POOR CHILDREN BREAKS THE CYCLE OF POVERTY

"To break the cycle of poverty we must help poor children early in their lives."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	79	10	10
Male	75	13	11
Female	83	8	10
White	77	12	11
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	94	1	5
18-30	81	10	10
31-45	81	8	12
46-60	79	12	9
61 and over	76	14	11
Less than high school	95	--	5
High school graduate	70	16	14
Some college	82	10	8
College graduate or more	83	7	10
Less than $10,000/year	91	--	9
$10,000 to $20,000/year	82	6	13
$20,000 to $40,000/year	77	13	10
$40,000/over	77	12	11
San Francisco Bay area	82	8	11
Philadelphia	72	15	13
Houston	88	11	2
Minneapolis/St. Paul	81	8	11
Nashville	76	9	15

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand Head Start so that it provides preschool for every poor child in the country instead of the one in five it now reaches. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 26

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST EXPANDING HEAD START: THE COSTS OF EXPANSION ARE UNDERESTIMATED

"Those who want to expand the program almost certainly underestimate how much it will cost."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	55	20	25
Male	59	23	18
Female	53	17	30
White	57	18	25
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	41	35	23
18-30	50	25	25
31-45	50	21	29
46-60	64	12	24
61 and over	62	19	19
Less than high school	49	26	26
High school graduate	65	16	19
Some college	52	19	29
College graduate or more	51	25	23
Less than $10,000/year	50	22	28
$10,000 to $20,000/year	53	25	22
$20,000 to $40,000/year	58	17	26
$40,000/over	56	21	23
San Francisco Bay area	52	25	23
Philadelphia	59	14	27
Houston	57	23	20
Minneapolis/St. Paul	60	18	23
Nashville	47	23	30

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand Head Start so that it provides preschool for every poor child in the country instead of the one in five it now reaches. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 27

VIEWS ON EXPANDING HEAD START: PAYING THE BILL

"How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to expand Head Start to reach every poor child in the country?"

	Willing to Pay in New Taxes Each Year								
	$25 or more %	$50 or more %	$75 or more %	$100 or more %	$125 or more %	$150 or more %	Only if No Tax %	None--Against %	Not Sure %
Total	52	26	8	4	2	2	23	14	11
Male	57	33	13	7	4	4	22	15	7
Female	48	21	4	1	1	1	26	13	14
White	50	27	7	4	3	2	25	15	10
Black/Hisp./ other nonwhite	72	32	12	5	--	--	15	5	8
18-30	60	36	14	6	2	2	19	12	9
31-45	52	27	7	6	4	3	29	12	8
46-60	48	24	5	2	--	--	23	16	13
61 and over	45	16	3	2	2	2	23	19	13
Less than h.s.	63	23	17	7	--	--	9	18	11
H.s. Grad.	44	23	3	1	--	--	28	18	11
Some college	52	25	7	4	2	1	24	12	12
College grad. or more	60	35	12	7	6	6	23	12	6
Less than $10k/yr	60	30	14	2	--	--	9	4	28
$10k-$20k/yr	60	28	6	2	--	--	19	9	12
$20k-$40k/yr	50	24	5	4	3	3	26	17	7
$40k/over	47	28	12	7	4	3	26	21	6
San Francisco	60	39	17	7	6	6	14	13	13
Philadelphia	39	14	1	--	--	--	33	17	11
Houston	63	35	8	6	1	--	17	10	10
Minneapolis/ St. Paul	42	24	8	5	4	4	28	19	11
Nashville	56	24	8	5	2	2	24	11	9

TABLE 28

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST CHANGING AFDC: PROVIDES INCENTIVE FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS TO BECOME INDEPENDENT

"These changes will provide the incentive and the opportunity for welfare recipients to become economically independent."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	62	20	18
Male	62	22	16
Female	62	18	20
White	60	20	20
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	78	16	7
18-30	65	20	15
31-45	66	20	14
46-60	62	21	17
61 and over	53	19	28
Less than high school	69	10	21
High school graduate	59	20	21
Some college	66	20	15
College graduate or more	61	24	14
Less than $10,000/year	65	12	24
$10,000 to $20,000/year	74	13	13
$20,000 to $40,000/year	58	23	19
$40,000/over	60	25	15
San Francisco Bay area	64	17	19
Philadelphia	57	25	18
Houston	66	23	12
Minneapolis/St. Paul	58	18	24
Nashville	66	16	18

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 29

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST CHANGING AFDC: WILL TRAIN PEOPLE FOR JOBS THAT DON'T EXIST

"Since there are not enough private-sector jobs for those who want them now, it makes no sense to train people for jobs that don't exist."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	37	49	14
Male	39	48	13
Female	35	49	16
White	36	48	17
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	39	56	6
18-30	42	43	15
31-45	28	57	15
46-60	36	53	11
61 and over	44	41	15
Less than high school	37	50	13
High school graduate	42	40	17
Some college	35	51	14
College graduate or more	31	55	14
Less than $10,000/year	51	37	11
$10,000 to $20,000/year	34	52	14
$20,000 to $40,000/year	37	49	15
$40,000/over	34	53	14
San Francisco Bay area	25	59	17
Philadelphia	45	43	12
Houston	42	54	4
Minneapolis/St. Paul	37	46	18
Nashville	35	43	21

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 30

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST CHANGING AFDC: RECIPIENTS WILL START PAYING TAXES INSTEAD OF COLLECTING WELFARE

"These changes won't be expensive since many welfare recipients will go to work and start paying taxes instead of collecting welfare."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	48	31	21
Male	47	37	16
Female	49	26	25
White	45	33	23
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	64	20	17
18-30	49	32	20
31-45	51	30	19
46-60	47	34	19
61 and over	44	30	26
Less than high school	69	20	11
High school graduate	46	32	23
Some college	52	29	19
College graduate or more	40	35	24
Less than $10,000/year	60	24	16
$10,000 to $20,000/year	54	29	18
$20,000 to $40,000/year	46	33	21
$40,000/over	43	32	26
San Francisco Bay area	48	26	27
Philadelphia	46	34	21
Houston	58	26	17
Minneapolis/St. Paul	42	34	24
Nashville	49	33	19

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 31

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST CHANGING AFDC: PROGRAM WILL CREATE HUGE BUREAUCRACY

"These changes will create a huge bureaucracy of counselors, training staff, and new government employees."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	66	17	17
Male	69	17	14
Female	61	18	20
White	66	16	18
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	61	28	11
18-30	74	16	11
31-45	64	18	18
46-60	69	15	17
61 and over	52	21	27
Less than high school	36	36	29
High school graduate	67	17	17
Some college	69	15	17
College graduate or more	69	18	14
Less than $10,000/year	55	26	19
$10,000 to $20,000/year	72	17	11
$20,000 to $40,000/year	64	18	18
$40,000/over	66	13	21
San Francisco Bay area	55	21	24
Philadelphia	64	18	18
Houston	73	19	8
Minneapolis/St. Paul	73	8	19
Nashville	63	21	16

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 32

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST CHANGING AFDC: UNFAIR TO EXPECT RECIPIENTS TO FIND A JOB BECAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

"It's unfair to welfare recipients to expect them to find jobs when unemployment is so high."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	20	66	14
Male	22	67	11
Female	18	65	16
White	16	70	14
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	35	51	14
18-30	19	67	14
31-45	15	70	15
46-60	17	67	16
61 and over	33	60	8
Less than high school	21	70	9
High school graduate	29	55	16
Some college	14	74	11
College graduate or more	17	68	15
Less than $10,000/year	34	61	5
$10,000 to $20,000/year	21	65	14
$20,000 to $40,000/year	19	68	13
$40,000/over	12	73	15
San Francisco Bay area	18	67	15
Philadelphia	27	54	19
Houston	28	64	8
Minneapolis/St. Paul	9	78	12
Nashville	18	69	13

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 33

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST CHANGING AFDC: OPPOSE THE IDEA OF CREATING GOVERNMENT JOBS FOR WELFARE RECIPIENTS

"I oppose the idea of creating government jobs for welfare recipients."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	29	56	16
Male	31	57	13
Female	26	57	17
White	29	55	17
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	22	70	8
18-30	27	56	17
31-45	23	62	16
46-60	35	55	10
61 and over	32	50	18
Less than high school	10	62	28
High school graduate	34	56	10
Some college	27	57	16
College graduate or more	28	57	15
Less than $10,000/year	22	57	21
$10,000 to $20,000/year	18	68	14
$20,000 to $40,000/year	32	54	14
$40,000/over	31	52	17
San Francisco Bay area	29	53	18
Philadelphia	29	57	14
Houston	31	59	11
Minneapolis/St. Paul	25	55	21
Nashville	30	56	14

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 34

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST CHANGING AFDC: AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL HELP REDUCE POVERTY

"These changes are an investment that will help reduce poverty in the U.S."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	60	21	19
Male	58	25	17
Female	62	18	20
White	58	22	21
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	79	13	9
18-30	62	20	18
31-45	64	16	20
46-60	58	23	19
61 and over	55	29	16
Less than high school	70	15	15
High school graduate	61	21	18
Some college	62	21	17
College graduate or more	57	24	19
Less than $10,000/year	67	11	22
$10,000 to $20,000/year	69	13	18
$20,000 to $40,000/year	58	26	16
$40,000/over	55	24	21
San Francisco Bay area	66	11	23
Philadelphia	54	25	21
Houston	65	25	11
Minneapolis/St. Paul	54	24	23
Nashville	62	21	18

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 35

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST CHANGING AFDC: COST OF CHANGE IS UNDERESTIMATED

"Those who want to change AFDC almost certainly underestimate how much it will cost."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	58	15	27
Male	62	17	22
Female	55	13	33
White	60	12	28
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	45	29	26
18-30	59	17	24
31-45	54	18	29
46-60	58	14	28
61 and over	62	9	30
Less than high school	43	25	32
High school graduate	61	13	25
Some college	60	13	27
College graduate or more	57	16	27
Less than $10,000/year	38	30	32
$10,000 to $20,000/year	58	18	24
$20,000 to $40,000/year	62	11	28
$40,000/over	59	12	29
San Francisco Bay area	43	23	33
Philadelphia	61	9	30
Houston	61	20	19
Minneapolis/St. Paul	61	12	28
Nashville	62	12	26

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 36

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST CHANGING AFDC: WOULD REDUCE WELFARE ABUSE AND CHEATING

"These changes would reduce the amount of welfare abuse and cheating."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	45	31	24
Male	46	35	20
Female	44	28	28
White	42	33	25
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	65	18	17
18-30	56	29	16
31-45	46	30	25
46-60	43	34	23
61 and over	33	32	36
Less than high school	58	16	26
High school graduate	41	36	23
Some college	45	33	23
College graduate or more	47	28	24
Less than $10,000/year	63	16	21
$10,000 to $20,000/year	47	28	24
$20,000 to $40,000/year	44	31	26
$40,000/over	42	37	22
San Francisco Bay area	46	24	30
Philadelphia	40	35	25
Houston	52	29	18
Minneapolis/St. Paul	36	37	27
Nashville	50	29	21

"As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 37

VIEWS ON CHANGING AFDC: PAYING THE BILL

"How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to change the AFDC program and require able-bodied recipients to either look for a job, enroll in education or training, or take a government- created job in return for benefits?"

	Willing to Pay in New Taxes Each Year								
	$25 or more %	$50 or more %	$75 or more %	$100 or more %	$125 or more %	$150 or more %	Only if No Tax %	None-- Against %	Not Sure %
Total	45	24	11	8	3	1	28	16	11
Male	49	30	14	11	4	2	27	18	6
Female	41	19	8	5	3	1	30	14	15
White	44	25	11	9	3	1	29	17	10
Black/Hisp./ other nonwhite	58	26	14	7	2	--	25	9	9
18-30	50	24	10	6	3	1	20	20	11
31-45	48	29	16	12	5	3	31	15	7
46-60	40	22	8	7	4	1	35	16	10
61 and over	39	20	10	6	--	--	31	15	16
Less than h.s.	65	28	10	10	2	2	17	11	7
H.s. grad.	41	18	6	3	2	1	32	16	11
Some college	43	25	9	7	4	1	31	15	11
College grad. or more	47	30	21	13	4	2	24	20	9
Less than $10k/yr	51	25	10	8	5	3	21	8	21
$10k-$20k/yr	55	27	12	6	2	1	26	10	10
$20k-$40k/yr	41	23	10	8	2	1	31	20	9
$40k/over	43	26	13	10	4	2	28	21	9
San Francisco	55	31	13	10	6	4	19	18	8
Philadelphia	32	9	3	1	1	1	35	20	14
Houston	55	34	16	13	3	1	24	13	8
Minneapolis/ St. Paul	39	29	17	13	5	1	32	15	14
Nashville	45	21	8	5	1	--	28	17	10

TABLE 38

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST SUPPLEMENTING INCOME FOR THE WORKING POOR: THE RIGHT TO EARN A LIVING

"The government should establish the principle that everyone working full time has the right to earn enough to provide a minimum standard of living."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	72	18	10
Male	68	22	10
Female	76	14	10
White	71	19	10
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	82	6	12
18-30	70	17	13
31-45	73	18	9
46-60	76	16	8
61 and over	72	18	10
Less than high school	73	22	6
High school graduate	76	13	11
Some college	78	16	6
College graduate or more	63	24	13
Less than $10,000/year	69	12	20
$10,000 to $20,000/year	82	13	5
$20,000 to $40,000/year	74	19	7
$40,000/over	68	18	15
San Francisco Bay area	80	13	7
Philadelphia	76	16	8
Houston	65	26	9
Minneapolis/St. Paul	62	25	14
Nashville	76	11	12

"As you saw and discussed, the 'working poor' are people who, though employed, do not earn enough to live above the poverty line. Some people want to supplement the income of the working poor to help them meet their minimum needs as defined by the government. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 39

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST SUPPLEMENTING INCOME FOR THE WORKING POOR: AMOUNTS TO GIVING WELFARE TO A NEW GROUP OF PEOPLE

"This change will mean giving what amounts to welfare to a brand new group of people who are now struggling but self-supporting."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	59	20	21
Male	62	21	17
Female	59	19	23
White	60	19	21
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	66	22	13
18-30	64	15	21
31-45	62	22	16
46-60	56	27	17
61 and over	56	18	26
Less than high school	68	12	21
High school graduate	55	21	25
Some college	64	19	17
College graduate or more	61	23	17
Less than $10,000/year	53	11	36
$10,000 to $20,000/year	65	17	18
$20,000 to $40,000/year	61	22	17
$40,000/over	57	21	21
San Francisco Bay area	67	15	18
Philadelphia	50	27	24
Houston	62	17	22
Minneapolis/St. Paul	62	18	20
Nashville	58	23	19

As you saw and discussed, the 'working poor' are people who, though employed, do not earn enough to live above the poverty line. Some people want to supplement the income of the working poor to help them meet their minimum needs as defined by the government. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 40

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST SUPPLEMENTING INCOME FOR THE WORKING POOR: UNFAIR TO THOSE ABOVE THE LINE

"Supplementing the income of those just below the poverty line would be unfair to those earning enough to live just above the poverty line as they could use help too."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	56	28	17
Male	58	26	16
Female	54	29	18
White	55	27	18
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	52	35	13
18-30	63	22	16
31-45	55	29	16
46-60	56	33	11
61 and over	46	30	24
Less than high school	71	17	13
High school graduate	52	28	20
Some college	57	26	17
College graduate or more	54	33	13
Less than $10,000/year	42	23	35
$10,000 to $20,000/year	50	39	11
$20,000 to $40,000/year	61	25	15
$40,000/over	50	29	21
San Francisco Bay area	47	31	22
Philadelphia	61	23	16
Houston	51	38	11
Minneapolis/St. Paul	58	25	17
Nashville	59	23	18

"As you saw and discussed, the 'working poor' are people who, though employed, do not earn enough to live above the poverty line. Some people want to supplement he income of the working poor to help them meet their minimum needs as defined by the government. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 41

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST SUPPLEMENTING INCOME FOR THE WORKING POOR: MAKES WORK PAY BETTER THAN WELFARE

"This change will encourage people to take low-paying jobs, by making work pay better than welfare."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	57	23	20
Male	55	28	17
Female	60	18	22
White	59	21	21
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	54	29	17
18-30	63	19	17
31-45	59	26	15
46-60	60	21	19
61 and over	43	26	31
Less than high school	46	31	23
High school graduate	60	18	22
Some college	63	22	16
College graduate or more	54	27	19
Less than $10,000/year	51	24	25
$10,000 to $20,000/year	57	22	20
$20,000 to $40,000/year	56	26	18
$40,000/over	67	15	18
San Francisco Bay area	56	21	22
Philadelphia	54	25	21
Houston	57	25	18
Minneapolis/St. Paul	49	28	23
Nashville	69	15	16

"As you saw and discussed, the 'working poor' are people who, though employed, do not earn enough to live above the poverty line. Some people want to supplement he income of the working poor to help them meet their minimum needs as defined by the government. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 42

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST SUPPLEMENTING INCOME FOR THE WORKING POOR: RESPONSIBILITY OF FAMILY TO EARN AN ADEQUATE INCOME

"It is the responsibility of the individual and the family, not the government, to earn an adequate income."	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
	%	%	%
Total	53	27	20
Male	64	21	15
Female	44	31	25
White	57	22	21
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	33	48	19
18-30	48	29	23
31-45	50	32	17
46-60	58	24	18
61 and over	62	17	22
Less than high school	53	29	17
High school graduate	58	27	15
Some college	53	26	21
College graduate or more	50	27	23
Less than $10,000/year	30	38	32
$10,000 to $20,000/year	49	31	20
$20,000 to $40,000/year	58	23	20
$40,000/over	57	26	17
San Francisco Bay area	50	36	13
Philadelphia	57	27	16
Houston	58	24	18
Minneapolis/St. Paul	56	20	25
Nashville	45	27	29

"As you saw and discussed, the 'working poor' are people who, though employed, do not earn enough to live above the poverty line. Some people want to supplement he income of the working poor to help them meet their minimum needs as defined by the government. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 43

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST SUPPLEMENTING INCOME FOR THE WORKING POOR: COST OF SUPPLEMENTING INCOME UNDERESTIMATED

"Those who want to supplement the income of the working poor almost certainly underestimate how much this idea will cost."	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
	%	%	%
Total	56	15	29
Male	63	13	24
Female	52	16	32
White	59	13	28
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	48	25	28
18-30	56	18	27
31-45	53	16	31
46-60	64	9	27
61 and over	59	13	28
Less than high school	47	12	41
High school graduate	59	18	24
Some college	58	15	28
College graduate or more	58	13	29
Less than $10,000/year	38	26	37
$10,000 to $20,000/year	58	16	27
$20,000 to $40,000/year	60	13	27
$40,000/over	58	13	29
San Francisco Bay area	52	20	28
Philadelphia	56	12	32
Houston	65	12	24
Minneapolis/St. Paul	54	16	30
Nashville	55	14	31

"As you saw and discussed, the 'working poor' are people who, though employed, do not earn enough to live above the poverty line. Some people want to supplement he income of the working poor to help them meet their minimum needs as defined by the government. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 44

VIEWS ON SUPPLEMENTING INCOME FOR THE WORKING POOR: PAYING THE BILL

"How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to enable the government to supplement the income of the working poor and bring their income up to the poverty line?"

	Willing to Pay in New Taxes Each Year								
	$25 or more %	$50 or more %	$75 or more %	$100 or more %	$125 or more %	$150 or more %	Only if No Tax %	None--Against %	Not Sure %
Total	41	16	6	3	2	1	24	21	15
Male	42	21	7	4	2	1	23	25	10
Female	39	11	5	2	1	1	25	18	19
White	38	16	6	4	2	1	25	23	14
Black/Hisp./ other nonwhite	61	22	6	3	2	--	16	9	14
18-30	46	17	6	3	1	--	18	24	12
31-45	41	17	7	4	2	2	29	20	11
46-60	38	16	4	2	1	1	28	22	13
61 and over	37	15	6	4	2	2	21	17	24
Less than h.s.	52	17	7	7	--	--	13	17	18
H.s. grad.	41	14	5	1	--	--	29	17	13
Some college	40	15	4	1	--	--	22	20	18
College grad. or more	41	21	9	8	5	4	23	27	9
Less than $10k/yr	50	12	7	3	--	--	4	19	28
$10k-$20k/yr	55	19	4	3	1	--	21	11	13
$20k-$40k/yr	39	15	5	2	--	--	25	25	11
$40k/over	34	21	10	7	4	4	30	23	13
San Francisco	55	31	11	8	5	4	13	15	17
Philadelphia	34	11	4	--	--	--	36	17	14
Houston	41	18	6	4	1	--	21	26	13
Minneapolis/ St. Paul	32	12	4	4	2	1	29	24	15
Nashville	44	12	5	2	--	--	19	22	16

TABLE 45

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL AMERICANS: ENCOURAGES PEOPLE TO KEEP WORKING AND STAY OFF WELFARE

"Since the government now provides health insurance only to those on welfare, making sure the working poor have insurance will encourage them to keep working."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	70	15	15
Male	69	16	16
Female	72	14	15
White	68	16	16
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	82	8	10
18-30	70	17	14
31-45	71	18	11
46-60	72	12	16
61 and over	66	11	23
Less than high school	72	11	17
High school graduate	66	17	17
Some college	76	12	12
College graduate or more	69	18	13
Less than $10,000/year	72	16	12
$10,000 to $20,000/year	79	6	15
$20,000 to $40,000/year	68	16	17
$40,000/over	66	21	13
San Francisco Bay area	77	14	9
Philadelphia	63	16	21
Houston	68	15	16
Minneapolis/St. Paul	71	15	14
Nashville	72	13	15

"As you saw and discussed, most of the working poor and many other Americans have no health insurance. Some people want the government to guarantee that all Americans, including the working poor, have adequate health insurance. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 46

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL AMERICANS: WILL LEAD TO FRAUD AND ABUSE

"Providing health insurance for all uninsured Americans will lead to fraud and abuse."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	39	38	23
Male	46	35	19
Female	33	41	27
White	42	34	24
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	22	57	21
18-30	40	33	26
31-45	35	43	22
46-60	35	38	26
61 and over	47	37	16
Less than high school	11	56	34
High school graduate	49	33	18
Some college	38	37	25
College graduate or more	38	40	22
Less than $10,000/year	18	60	22
$10,000 to $20,000/year	38	42	20
$20,000 to $40,000/year	39	35	26
$40,000/over	46	33	21
San Francisco Bay area	28	50	22
Philadelphia	43	35	22
Houston	41	45	15
Minneapolis/St. Paul	38	31	31
Nashville	43	30	26

"As you saw and discussed, most of the working poor and many other Americans have no health insurance. Some people want the government to guarantee that all Americans, including the working poor, have adequate health insurance. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 47

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL AMERICANS: COST OF INSURANCE UNDERESTIMATED

"Those who want the government to make sure that everyone has adequate health insurance almost certainly underestimate how much this idea will cost."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	62	14	24
Male	65	14	21
Female	59	14	27
White	66	11	23
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	44	29	28
18-30	62	18	21
31-45	58	16	26
46-60	70	7	23
61 and over	60	14	26
Less than high school	54	12	34
High school graduate	65	16	19
Some college	62	13	25
College graduate or more	63	15	22
Less than $10,000/year	46	23	31
$10,000 to $20,000/year	62	17	21
$20,000 to $40,000/year	67	12	21
$40,000/over	62	11	27
San Francisco Bay area	54	19	27
Philadelphia	62	11	27
Houston	69	17	14
Minneapolis/St. Paul	62	14	25
Nashville	61	12	27

"As you saw and discussed, most of the working poor and many other Americans have no health insurance. Some people want the government to guarantee that all Americans, including the working poor, have adequate health insurance. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 48

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL AMERICANS: WILL ELIMINATE LOW-PAYING JOBS

"This change will burden employers and lead many of them to eliminate low-paying jobs."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	39	34	27
Male	43	34	23
Female	36	35	30
White	41	32	27
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	30	48	22
18-30	41	36	23
31-45	32	44	24
46-60	37	31	32
61 and over	49	22	29
Less than high school	24	31	45
High school graduate	45	33	22
Some college	43	31	26
College graduate or more	34	40	26
Less than $10,000/year	32	33	36
$10,000 to $20,000/year	33	36	31
$20,000 to $40,000/year	44	31	26
$40,000/over	40	38	22
San Francisco Bay area	33	37	30
Philadelphia	37	37	26
Houston	44	40	16
Minneapolis/St. Paul	45	32	24
Nashville	37	26	37

"As you saw and discussed, most of the working poor and many other Americans have no health insurance. Some people want the government to guarantee that all Americans, including the working poor, have adequate health insurance. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 49

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL AMERICANS: NOT GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE HEALTH INSURANCE

"It is the responsibility of the individual or family, not the government, to provide adequate health insurance."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	30	47	23
Male	39	44	18
Female	22	51	27
White	32	44	24
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	19	61	20
18-30	29	49	22
31-45	22	60	18
46-60	30	46	24
61 and over	40	32	28
Less than high school	20	43	37
High school graduate	31	45	24
Some college	32	50	18
College graduate or more	27	51	21
Less than $10,000/year	25	54	21
$10,000 to $20,000/year	30	48	22
$20,000 to $40,000/year	30	49	21
$40,000/over	30	43	27
San Francisco Bay area	24	55	21
Philadelphia	25	51	24
Houston	44	39	17
Minneapolis/St. Paul	27	44	30
Nashville	30	47	23

"As you saw and discussed, most of the working poor and many other Americans have no health insurance. Some people want the government to guarantee that all Americans, including the working poor, have adequate health insurance. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 50

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL AMERICANS: AMERICANS HAVE A RIGHT TO MEDICAL CARE REGARDLESS OF ABILITY TO PAY

"All Americans have a right to adequate medical care, regardless of ability to pay."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	81	9	10
Male	77	14	9
Female	85	6	10
White	80	10	10
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	83	8	9
18-30	78	13	9
31-45	89	6	5
46-60	74	13	13
61 and over	78	8	15
Less than high school	72	9	19
High school graduate	80	11	9
Some college	86	6	9
College graduate or more	81	11	8
Less than $10,000/year	87	4	9
$10,000 to $20,000/year	80	7	13
$20,000 to $40,000/year	79	12	9
$40,000/over	84	8	8
San Francisco Bay area	83	10	7
Philadelphia	88	3	9
Houston	69	16	15
Minneapolis/St. Paul	80	10	10
Nashville	82	8	9

"As you saw and discussed, most of the working poor and many other Americans have no health insurance. Some people want the government to guarantee that all Americans, including the working poor, have adequate health insurance. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 51

VIEWS ON GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL AMERICANS: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR THE WORKING POOR

Should the government provide health insurance to the working poor	Yes, Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Not Sure
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	44	25	10	9	13
Male	46	23	13	9	10
Female	43	28	7	8	14
White	40	27	11	10	13
Black/Hisp./other nonwhite	67	20	4	6	3
18-30	44	23	14	8	11
31-45	48	26	11	6	9
46-60	40	30	6	13	11
61 and over	46	23	3	9	19
Less than high school	55	12	5	6	22
High school graduate	47	23	5	10	15
Some college	48	25	11	7	9
College graduate or more	35	33	13	10	9
Less than $10,000/year	68	15	--	5	13
$10,000 to $20,000/year	50	27	4	6	13
$20,000 to $40,000/year	42	26	11	10	11
$40,000/over	35	32	15	9	9
San Francisco Bay area	56	23	6	11	5
Philadelphia	51	24	5	3	17
Houston	37	26	13	14	10
Minneapolis/St. Paul	31	26	15	13	15
Nashville	43	26	9	3	18

"Do you think the government should provide health insurance coverage to the working poor?"

TABLE 52

VIEWS ON GOVERNMENT HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL AMERICANS: GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED HEALTH COVERAGE TO ALL AMERICANS WHO AREN'T COVERED

Should the government provide health insurance to all Americans who aren't covered	Yes, Definitely %	Probably %	Probably Not %	Definitely Not %	Not Sure %
Total	41	23	11	11	13
Male	39	25	14	14	9
Female	45	24	9	9	15
White	40	24	12	11	13
Black/Hisp./other nonwhite	50	28	5	11	6
18-30	34	28	14	14	11
31-45	50	25	10	6	9
46-60	42	22	8	17	11
61 and over	42	17	11	8	22
Less than high school	39	26	4	10	22
High school graduate	45	20	13	11	12
Some college	47	23	9	9	12
College graduate or more	34	29	14	14	10
Less than $10,000/year	52	17	6	8	17
$10,000 to $20,000/year	42	31	9	5	14
$20,000 to $40,000/year	45	20	13	13	9
$40,000/over	36	28	12	13	11
San Francisco Bay area	50	22	6	17	6
Philadelphia	50	21	9	4	17
Houston	41	19	16	10	13
Minneapolis/St. Paul	29	26	15	14	17
Nashville	36	29	9	12	14

"Should the government guarantee health insurance coverage to all Americans who aren't covered, including the working poor?"

TABLE 53

VIEWS ON HEALTH COVERAGE FOR THE WORKING POOR: PAYING THE BILL

"How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to enable the government to guarantee that the working poor have health insurance coverage?"

	Willing to Pay in New Taxes Each Year								
	$25 or more %	$50 or more %	$75 or more %	$100 or more %	$125 or more %	$150 or more %	Only if No Tax %	None--Against %	Not Sure %
Total	55	29	13	11	5	2	20	11	15
Male	57	36	18	15	7	4	18	13	12
Female	53	22	9	7	2	1	21	9	17
White	54	28	13	11	4	2	19	12	15
Black/Hisp./ other nonwhite	73	34	15	10	5	--	20	2	6
18-30	58	31	11	8	4	1	14	17	12
31-45	59	26	16	14	5	4	24	9	8
46-60	52	29	11	9	4	2	25	9	15
61 and over	50	30	16	14	6	2	18	8	24
Less than h.s.	56	23	15	5	5	2	7	5	32
H.S. graduate	53	28	15	13	4	1	21	11	15
Some college	57	28	9	7	3	1	21	9	12
College grad. or more	58	34	18	17	8	5	20	13	8
Less than $10k/yr	68	27	14	11	3	--	9	3	21
$10k-$20k/yr	62	33	14	10	4	2	14	7	17
$20k-$40k/yr	52	28	14	13	4	2	23	12	12
$40k/over	56	32	12	11	6	4	22	14	8
San Francisco	66	39	24	18	11	5	11	12	11
Philadelphia	54	32	17	17	7	3	27	5	14
Houston	54	27	10	7	1	--	19	15	12
Minneapolis/ St. Paul	47	21	6	6	1	1	25	13	15
Nashville	53	24	11	9	3	2	15	9	22

TABLE 54

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR CATASTROPHIC AND LONG-TERM ILLNESS: BANKRUPTCY FROM THE COST OF CATASTROPHIC OR LONG-TERM ILLNESS

"Almost all of us face the possibility of bankruptcy if we have to cover the cost of a catastrophic or long-term illness."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	89	4	7
Male	90	5	5
Female	90	4	7
White	91	3	6
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	86	10	4
18-30	90	6	4
31-45	92	6	2
46-60	92	1	6
61 and over	87	1	12
Less than high school	68	13	19
High school graduate	88	3	8
Some college	94	4	2
College graduate or more	96	3	2
Less than $10,000/year	81	14	6
$10,000 to $20,000/year	94	2	4
$20,000 to $40,000/year	92	3	5
$40,000/over	90	3	7
San Francisco Bay area	91	6	3
Philadelphia	89	4	7
Houston	85	8	7
Minneapolis/St. Paul	88	3	10
Nashville	91	1	8

"As you saw and discussed, almost no one has adequate insurance coverage to help pay the costs of treating a catastrophic or long-term illness. Some people want the government to help all Americans bear these costs. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 55

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR CATASTROPHIC AND LONG-TERM ILLNESS: NEW TECHNOLOGY AND AGING POPULATION WILL RAISE COSTS SHARPLY

"Because of advances in medical technology and the aging of the population, the cost of this change will increase sharply, year after year."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	84	5	11
Male	84	7	10
Female	86	4	17
White	88	3	9
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	76	11	13
18-30	85	4	11
31-45	85	6	8
46-60	85	6	9
61 and over	87	4	9
Less than high school	75	9	16
High school graduate	86	5	10
Some college	86	5	9
College graduate or more	89	5	6
Less than $10,000/year	64	14	22
$10,000 to $20,000/year	86	5	9
$20,000 to $40,000/year	89	4	7
$40,000/over	90	3	7
San Francisco Bay area	86	4	10
Philadelphia	80	5	15
Houston	81	8	11
Minneapolis/St. Paul	88	3	9
Nashville	86	5	10

"As you saw and discussed, almost no one has adequate insurance coverage to help pay the costs of treating a catastrophic or long-term illness. Some people want the government to help all Americans bear these costs. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 56

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR CATASTROPHIC AND LONG-TERM ILLNESS: LIMITED GOVERNMENT HELP IS A GOOD MIDDLE GROUND

"Having the government provide limited help to families is a good middle ground solution."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	57	19	24
Male	61	24	15
Female	56	14	30
White	56	20	23
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	65	14	22
18-30	54	20	26
31-45	56	21	24
46-60	60	18	22
61 and over	67	16	17
Less than high school	61	20	19
High school graduate	58	21	21
Some college	65	14	21
College graduate or more	49	24	27
Less than $10,000/year	60	6	34
$10,000 to $20,000/year	61	21	18
$20,000 to $40,000/year	57	20	23
$40,000/over	58	20	23
San Francisco Bay area	61	20	20
Philadelphia	59	23	18
Houston	59	17	24
Minneapolis/St. Paul	49	19	32
Nashville	58	15	28

"As you saw and discussed, almost no one has adequate insurance coverage to help pay the costs of treating a catastrophic or long-term illness. Some people want the government to help all Americans bear these costs. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 57

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR CATASTROPHIC AND LONG-TERM ILLNESS: COST OF GOVERNMENT COVERAGE UNDERESTIMATED

"Those who want the government to help everyone pay for treating catastrophic and long-term illness almost certainly underestimate how much this change will cost."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	67	13	20
Male	70	15	16
Female	67	12	22
White	71	11	18
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	54	23	23
18-30	69	17	14
31-45	70	11	19
46-60	72	9	20
61 and over	62	13	25
Less than high school	55	22	23
High school graduate	72	13	15
Some college	67	11	22
College graduate or more	70	12	18
Less than $10,000/year	40	31	30
$10,000 to $20,000/year	66	18	16
$20,000 to $40,000/year	74	8	18
$40,000/over	74	8	19
San Francisco Bay area	59	23	18
Philadelphia	66	9	25
Houston	69	13	18
Minneapolis/St. Paul	79	6	15
Nashville	62	14	24

"As you saw and discussed, almost no one has adequate insurance coverage to help pay the costs of treating a catastrophic or long-term illness. Some people want the government to help all Americans bear these costs. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 58

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR CATASTROPHIC AND LONG-TERM ILLNESS: COSTS ARE THE FAMILIES RESPONSIBILITY

"It is the responsibility of the family, not the government, to bear the costs of catastrophic or long-term illness."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	20	54	26
Male	24	54	22
Female	17	56	28
White	23	52	25
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	13	63	24
18-30	20	52	28
31-45	22	57	21
46-60	18	58	24
61 and over	20	55	25
Less than high school	17	66	17
High school graduate	19	52	29
Some college	20	59	21
College graduate or more	22	53	25
Less than $10,000/year	16	57	28
$10,000 to $20,000/year	17	56	27
$20,000 to $40,000/year	21	58	21
$40,000/over	23	47	30
San Francisco Bay area	21	65	14
Philadelphia	16	62	22
Houston	18	55	27
Minneapolis/St. Paul	29	39	32
Nashville	17	50	33

"As you saw and discussed, almost no one has adequate insurance coverage to help pay the costs of treating a catastrophic or long-term illness. Some people want the government to help all Americans bear these costs. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 59

VIEWS ON ARGUMENTS FOR OR AGAINST GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR CATASTROPHIC AND LONG-TERM ILLNESS: GOVERNMENT SHOULD PAY FOR THE ENTIRE COST OF SUCH TREATMENT FOR EVERYONE

"Instead of providing only some help, the government should pay the entire cost of treatment for a catastrophic or long-term illness."	Agree %	Disagree %	Not Sure %
Total	28	54	18
Male	31	56	14
Female	26	54	20
White	24	59	18
Black/Hispanic/other nonwhite	44	44	12
18-30	24	57	20
31-45	28	58	15
46-60	25	58	17
61 and over	39	46	15
Less than high school	33	45	23
High school graduate	38	43	19
Some college	26	57	17
College graduate or more	18	69	13
Less than $10,000/year	34	50	16
$10,000 to $20,000/year	30	51	19
$20,000 to $40,000/year	27	57	16
$40,000/over	26	63	12
San Francisco Bay area	34	49	16
Philadelphia	42	37	21
Houston	22	61	18
Minneapolis/St. Paul	13	73	14
Nashville	26	52	22

"As you saw and discussed, almost no one has adequate insurance coverage to help pay the costs of treating a catastrophic or long-term illness. Some people want the government to help all Americans bear these costs. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not."

TABLE 60

VIEWS ON GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR CATASTROPHIC AND LONG-TERM ILLNESS: PAYING THE BILL

"How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to have the government provide help to all Americans facing a very expensive catastrophic or long-term illness?"

	Willing to Pay in New Taxes Each Year								
	$25 or more %	$50 or more %	$75 or more %	$100 or more %	$125 or more %	$150 or more %	Only if No Tax %	None--Against %	Not Sure %
Total	56	38	24	19	11	7	17	11	16
Male	60	45	29	24	13	8	16	12	11
Female	53	31	20	15	10	6	19	10	19
White	56	39	25	20	12	7	17	12	16
Black/Hisp./ other nonwhite	64	34	22	18	10	4	19	2	15
18-30	57	39	24	18	10	7	15	14	15
31-45	57	36	25	22	11	9	20	11	13
46-60	52	41	25	20	11	5	21	10	18
61 and over	60	39	24	18	15	6	17	9	15
Less than h.s.	49	32	13	7	7	4	13	10	28
H.s. graduate	54	32	21	19	11	5	23	7	16
Some college	59	41	26	19	9	6	15	12	13
College grad. or more	58	44	30	25	17	11	16	15	12
Less than $10k/yr	59	25	19	19	14	9	10	7	24
$10k-$20k/yr	67	43	22	15	6	4	17	5	12
$20k-$40k/yr	53	38	27	23	14	9	18	15	15
$40k/over	59	44	28	19	10	6	18	15	9
San Francisco	65	44	31	21	15	8	10	11	15
Philadelphia	56	40	24	23	11	7	26	4	15
Houston	61	48	27	21	13	7	16	8	16
Minneapolis/ St. Paul	44	28	18	14	9	7	19	22	15
Nashville	54	29	21	16	7	5	16	10	21

TABLE 61

VIEWS ON PROPOSED TAXES: WIC

Favor a $55 tax to expand WIC	Yes, Definitely %	Probably %	Probably Not %	Definitely Not %	Not Sure %
Total	13	17	23	36	11
Male	17	18	21	37	7
Female	10	17	26	37	10
White	11	16	24	41	8
Black/Hisp./other nonwhite	30	19	20	20	11
18-30	15	18	20	42	6
31-45	15	17	26	37	5
46-60	14	18	20	31	18
61 and over	4	17	32	37	10
Less than high school	22	16	8	37	18
High school graduate	15	16	21	36	12
Some college	12	17	26	39	6
College graduate or more	13	19	25	38	6
Less than $10k/year	26	8	20	20	26
$10k to $20k/year	16	23	20	35	6
$20k to $40k/year	9	18	24	41	9
$40k/over	13	15	31	38	3
Houston	16	19	29	25	10
Minneapolis/St. Paul	12	14	22	43	9
Nashville	11	18	19	39	13

"Just to summarize, here are some questions similar to those you've already answered, but in a slightly different format.

Would you favor a $55.00 increase in your own taxes every year so that WIC could be expanded to reach every poor woman in the country?"

[Question asked in three cities: Houston, Minneapolis/St. Paul and Nashville. Sample size = 333 people]

TABLE 62

VIEWS ON PROPOSED TAXES: HEAD START

Favor a $50 tax to expand Head Start	Yes, Definitely %	Probably %	Probably Not %	Definitely Not %	Not Sure %
Total	20	30	14	24	12
Male	24	38	12	18	9
Female	18	25	16	30	11
White	18	32	13	28	9
Black/Hisp./other nonwhite	41	28	16	10	5
18-30	30	22	17	26	5
31-45	22	32	14	26	6
46-60	15	33	15	24	13
61 and over	4	47	6	21	23
Less than high school	17	30	11	15	27
High school graduate	18	34	10	25	13
Some college	19	28	18	30	6
College graduate or more	26	32	15	22	6
Less than $10k/year	20	33	8	13	26
$10k to $20k/year	20	35	8	31	6
$20k to $40k/year	19	33	18	23	8
$40k/over	22	26	16	26	10
Houston	25	35	16	16	8
Minneapolis/St. Paul	16	32	11	28	13
Nashville	20	24	15	27	14

"Just to summarize, here are some questions similar to those you've already answered, but in a slightly different format.

Would you favor a $50.00 increase in your own taxes every year so that Head Start could be expanded to reach every poor child in the country?"

[Question asked in three cities: Houston, Minneapolis/St. Paul and Nashville. Sample size = 333 people]

TABLE 63

VIEWS ON PROPOSED TAXES: AFDC

Favor a $120 tax to change AFDC in the ways described	Yes, Definitely %	Probably %	Probably Not %	Definitely Not %	Not Sure %
Total	12	21	21	32	15
Male	16	23	19	32	10
Female	8	21	23	33	16
White	10	24	21	33	13
Black/Hisp./other nonwhite	26	13	24	24	13
18-30	11	19	25	39	7
31-45	16	24	19	31	10
46-60	12	24	15	29	21
61 and over	6	19	28	25	23
Less than High school	14	17	11	21	37
High school graduate	13	22	17	32	16
Some college	9	23	24	32	12
College graduate or more	13	21	24	36	5
Less than $10k/year	32	15	7	22	25
$10k to $20k/year	13	15	25	39	9
$20k to $40k/year	9	25	20	31	14
$40k/over	9	22	28	34	8
Houston	15	25	23	22	15
Minneapolis/St. Paul	14	15	23	35	13
Nashville	7	23	17	37	17

"Just to summarize, here are some questions similar to those you've already answered, but in a slightly different format.

Would you favor a $120.00 increase in your own taxes every year to change AFDC so that able-bodied recipients would have to enroll in training or education, or look for a job or take a government-created job in return for benefits?"

[Question asked in three cities: Houston, Minneapolis/St. Paul and Nashville. Sample size = 333 people]

TABLE 64

VIEWS ON PROPOSED TAXES: WAGE SUBSIDY FOR THE WORKING POOR

Favor a $35 tax for govt. wage subsidy for the working poor	Yes, Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Not Sure
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	10	25	31	30	4
Male	10	27	29	31	3
Female	11	24	34	31	1
White	8	24	32	35	2
Black/Hisp./other nonwhite	25	32	29	15	--
18-30	14	21	36	29	--
31-45	9	30	30	30	2
46-60	15	26	28	30	1
61 and over	--	26	31	37	6
Less than high school	17	8	38	37	--
High school graduate	11	28	25	31	5
Some college	10	26	32	32	1
College graduate or more	9	25	36	29	1
Less than $10k/year	26	24	28	22	--
$10k to $20k/year	14	28	29	29	--
$20k to $40k/year	6	29	31	32	3
$40k/over	11	18	39	31	1
Houston	9	21	36	31	3
Minneapolis/St. Paul	10	25	27	31	7
Nashville	12	28	30	29	2

"Just to summarize, here are some questions similar to those you've already answered, but in a slightly different format.

Would you favor a $35.00 increase in your own taxes each year so that the government could provide a wage subsidy to the working poor to bring their annual income up to the poverty line?"

[Question asked in three cities: Houston, Minneapolis/St. Paul and Nashville. Sample size = 333 people]

TABLE 65

VIEWS ON PROPOSED TAXES: HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE WORKING POOR

Favor a $25 tax for government health insurance for the working poor	Yes, Definitely %	Probably %	Probably Not %	Definitely Not %	Not Sure %
Total	27	29	16	15	14
Male	23	32	13	20	13
Female	30	28	19	12	11
White	23	31	17	17	11
Black/Hisp./other nonwhite	45	29	10	9	8
18-30	32	24	18	18	8
31-45	26	38	14	16	7
46-60	35	21	20	16	9
61 and over	9	38	12	10	31
Less than high school	38	11	5	5	41
High school graduate	23	26	24	13	15
Some college	26	39	8	17	10
College graduate or more	29	28	19	20	4
Less than $10k/year	40	17	4	14	26
$10k to $20k/year	35	29	17	9	11
$20k to $40k/year	23	31	17	18	12
$40k/over	24	35	20	16	4
Houston	29	29	17	18	7
Minneapolis/St. Paul	24	31	11	19	15
Nashville	27	27	19	10	17

"Just to summarize, here are some questions similar to those you've already answered, but in a slightly different format."

Would you favor a $25.00 increase in your own taxes each year so that the government could provide health insurance for the working poor?"

[Question asked in three cities: Houston, Minneapolis/St. Paul and Nashville. Sample size = 333 people]

TABLE 66

VIEWS ON PROPOSED TAXES: GOVERNMENT INSURANCE FOR CATASTROPHIC AND LONG-TERM ILLNESS

Favor a $120 tax for government insurance for catastrophic or long-term illness	Yes, Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Not Sure
	%	%	%	%	%
Total	17	20	20	25	18
Male	20	26	16	27	11
Female	15	16	24	25	20
White	15	21	20	26	17
Black/Hisp./other nonwhite	30	16	21	25	8
18-30	19	18	17	35	11
31-45	20	19	27	22	12
46-60	18	20	18	24	21
61 and over	6	31	20	16	27
Less than high school	21	--	8	24	48
High school graduate	21	17	17	28	18
Some college	15	31	19	25	10
College graduate or more	16	18	27	27	13
Less than $10k/year	36	7	10	29	18
$10k to $20k/year	18	23	18	26	16
$20k to $40k/year	12	26	23	26	13
$40k/over	21	20	23	23	13
Houston	20	29	18	19	14
Minneapolis/St. Paul	12	17	24	30	17
Nashville	19	15	18	27	22

"Just to summarize, here are some questions similar to those you've already answered, but in a slightly different format.

Would you favor a $120.00 increase in your own taxes every year so that the government could provide partial insurance coverage for all Americans to help with the cost of treatment for all catastrophic or long-term illness?"

[Question asked in three cities: Houston, Minneapolis/St. Paul and Nashville. Sample size = 333 people]

TABLE 67

THREE CITY RANKING OF THE PROPOSALS

Proposals Rated 1 or 2 (favored)	Expand Head Start	Cat.+Long-Term coverage for all	Hlth. Ins. for Wrking Poor	Expand WIC	Change AFDC	Wage Subs. for Wrking Poor
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	48	42	38	33	27	18
Male	51	45	37	32	29	14
Female	46	41	41	36	26	22
White	48	42	36	31	27	15
Black/Hisp./ other nonwhite	68	43	53	50	31	38
18-30	53	41	38	42	28	19
31-45	50	40	39	36	35	18
46-60	41	50	48	26	18	23
61 and over	48	42	26	21	25	10
Less than h.s.	36	57	27	36	18	31
H.s. graduate	49	45	46	36	26	24
Some college	49	40	39	32	28	16
College graduate. or more	52	41	35	34	30	13
Less than $10k/yr	46	47	71	38	29	44
$10K to $20k/yr	52	44	39	44	29	19
$20k to $40k/year	51	42	32	26	28	17
$40k/over	42	43	39	32	25	10
Houston	59	48	33	30	29	18
Minneapolis/ St. Paul	47	31	35	38	26	17
Nashville	37	47	46	31	25	19

"Rank the proposals in the order you favor them. Regardless of how you feel about any proposal, rank them by giving a '1' to the proposal you favor most and a '6' to the proposal you favor least. (For example, if you are most in favor of expanding WIC, give it a '1'.)"

TABLE 68

COMPARISON OF PROPOSALS ON VIEWED UNDERESTIMATION OF COST

The costs of the enacting the following proposals is underestimated	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
	%	%	%
Total:			
Government provide help to all Americans facing a very expensive catastrophic or long-term illness	67	13	20
Government guarantee that all Americans, including the working poor, have health insurance coverage	62	14	24
Expanding WIC to reach every poor woman in the country	61	16	23
Changing AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to either look for a job, enroll in education or training, or take a government-created job in return for benifits	58	15	27
Enable to government to supplement the income of the working poor and bring their income up to the poverty line	56	15	29
Expanding Head Start to reach every poor child in the country	55	20	25

SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS

SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS

Sample Segment	Percentage of Sample %
Age	
18-30	30
31-45	31
46-60	19
61 and over	20
Education	
Less than high school	8
High school graduate	30
Some college	34
College graduate or more	28
Total family income for 1986	
Less than $10,000/year	10
$10,000 to $20,000/year	25
$20,000 to $30,000/year	25
$30,000 to $40,000/year	19
$40,000 to $50,000/year	10
Over $50,000/year	11
Area	
California	19
Pennsylvania	22
Texas	19
Minnesota	20
Tennessee	20
Children under 18 living at home	
Yes	38
No	62
Race	
Black-American	12
Hispanic-American	3
Oriental-American	2
White	83

SAMPLE DEMOGRAPHICS, cont.

Employment Status	
Professional/executive/owner	23
White collar	22
Blue Collar	19
Student	4
Homemaker	17
Unemployed	2
Retired	13
Whether Anyone in Household Belongs to a Labor Union	
Yes	23
No	77
Sex	
Male	48
Female	52

THE QUESTIONAIRES AND HANDOUTS

The Public Agenda Foundation
6 East 39th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016
(212) 686-6610
Questionnaire #1: Pretest

INTERVIEW # -- DO NOT FILL IN

1 -1 ___ -2 ___-3 ___-4

THE PUBLIC AGENDA FOUNDATION

PLEASE BEGIN HERE

INSTRUCTIONS: Go through the questionnaire and answer each question. Circle the number of your answer.

What is your name? ________________________________
PRINT YOUR FULL NAME ON THE LINE ABOVE

1. Where do you live? (Circle the number across from your state.)

   a. California.............................5 -1
   b. Pennsylvania........................... -2
   c. Texas.................................. -3
   d. Minnesota.............................. -4
   e. Tennessee.............................. -5

To help us understand exactly what you're familiar with, answer the questions in the order they appear. PLEASE DO NOT LOOK AHEAD IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

I. We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. For each of the following, indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount.

		Too Much	Too Little	Right Amt.	Not Sure
2. Space exploration....................	6	-1	-2	-3	-4
3. Protecting and improving the environment..........................	7	-1	-2	-3	-4
4. Preschool education for children living in poverty...................	8	-1	-2	-3	-4
5. Protecting and improving the the nation's health..................	9	-1	-2	-3	-4
6. The military and national defense...	10	-1	-2	-3	-4
7. Welfare............................	11	-1	-2	-3	-4
8. Halting the rising crime rate.......	12	-1	-2	-3	-4
9. Improving the nation's educational system.............................	13	-1	-2	-3	-4

10. How do you feel about the following statement? Welfare makes people work less than they would if there wasn't a welfare system.

a. Strongly agree...............................14 -1
b. Agree.. -2
c. Disagree..................................... -3
d. Strongly Disagree............................ -4
e. I'm really not sure.......................... -5

11. In your opinion, do you think that most people who receive money from welfare could get along without it if they tried, or do you think most of them really need help?

a. Could get along without.......................15 -1
b. Most of them really need help................. -2
c. I'm really not sure........................... -3

12. How do you feel about this statement? Too many people on welfare cheat by getting money they are not entitled to.

a. Agree...16 -1
b. Disagree...................................... -2
c. I'm really not sure........................... -3

13. How do you feel about this statement? Our current welfare system actually perpetuates the problem of poverty instead of giving recipients the incentive and help to become economically independent.

a. Agree..17 -1
b. Disagree.. -2
c. I'm really not sure........................... -3

14. Do you think the government should spend more, spend less or spend about what they're spending now on prenatal care for poor women?

a. Government should spend more.................18 -1
b. Government should spend less.................. -2
c. Government should spend about the same........ -3
d. I'm really not sure........................... -4

15. The government defines poverty in terms of the yearly income of a family or individual. For a family of four, what do you think the government sets as the "poverty line", or the minimum amount earned in a year below which a family cannot afford adequate food, clothing and shelter?

a. About $7,000 per year.........................19 -1
b. About $11,000 per year........................ -2
c. About $14,000 per year........................ -3
d. About $17,000 per year........................ -4
e. About $20,000 per year........................ -5
f. I'm really not sure........................... -6

Next we're interested in your best guess about the number of people who fall into different catagories. Remember, you're not expected to be an expert or to know the right answer. Just mark your best guess.

	75% or 3 in 4	50% or 1 in 2	33% or 1 in 3	15% or 1 in 7	5% or 1 in 20	Not Sure
16. About how many Americans do you think are poor or live below the poverty line?..........20	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
17. How many of the poor are disabled, elderly or young children, and therefore unable to work?........21	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
18. How many Americans have no health insurance coverage?....22	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
19. How many Americans have good insurance to cover a catastrophic illness like cancer?.............23	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
20. How many Americans have good insurance to cover a long-term illness like nursing home care?..24	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6

21. Look at the groups below and mark which ones, if any, you think receive health insurance from the government. (Mark only those groups who you think receive coverage from the government. YOU CAN MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.)

a. Welfare recipients..............................25-32 -1
b. The disabled and handicapped.......................... -2
c. Every American living below the poverty line.......... -3
d. All poor children..................................... -4
e. The elderly... -5
f. Veterans.. -6
g. Everyone with exceptionally high medical bills........ -7
h. The mentally ill...................................... -8
i. I'm really not sure................................... -9

		Yes	No	Not Sure
22. Are you familiar with the Women With Infant Children or WIC program?............................	33	-1	-2	-3

Answer #23 below ONLY IF you marked "Yes" in #22 above:

23. How do you feel about it?
a. It's a good program.................................34 -1
b. It's not a good program, it does not work well......... -2
c. I'm really not sure how well it works.................. -3

		Yes	No	Not Sure
24. Are you familiar with the Head Start program?...	35	-1	-2	-3

Answer #25 below ONLY IF you marked "Yes" in #24 above:

25. How do you feel about it?
a. It's a good program.................................36 -1
b. It's not a good program, it does not work well......... -2
c. I'm really not sure how well it works.................. -3

		Yes	No	Not Sure
26. Are you familiar with the Aid to Families with Dependent Children or AFDC program?..................	37	-1	-2	-3

Answer #27 below ONLY IF if you marked "Yes" in #26 above:

27. How do you feel about it?
a. It's a good program.................................38 -1
b. It's not a good program, it does not work well......... -2
c. I'm really not sure how well it works.................. -3

28. The Women With Infant Children or WIC program is a federal program that provides prenatal and nutritional help and counselling to poor pregnant women and those with infant children. Do you think providing government help to poor pregnant women and those with infant children sounds like a good idea?

a. Yes, WIC sounds like a good idea...............39 -1
b. No, WIC does not sound like a good idea......... -2
c. I'm really not sure............................ -3

29. Currently, the WIC program only reaches one poor woman out of four and some people want to expand it so that it reaches every poor woman in the country. Would you favor a $55.00 increase in your own taxes every year so that WIC could be expanded to reach every poor woman in the country?

a. Yes, definitely................................40 -1
b. Probably....................................... -2
c. Probably not................................... -3
d. Definitely not................................. -4
e. I'm really not sure............................ -5

30. The Head Start program is a federal program to provide preschool education to children whose families live in poverty. Do you think Head Start sounds like a good idea?

a. Yes, Head Start sound like a good idea..........41 -1
b. No, Head Start does not sound like a good idea... -2
c. I'm really not sure............................. -3

31. Currently, Head Start provides preschool for only one poor child out of five, and some people want to expand it so that it reaches every poor child in the country. Would you favor a $50.00 increase in your own taxes every year so that Head Start could be expanded to reach every poor child in the country?

a. Yes, definitely................................42 -1
b. Probably....................................... -2
c. Probably not................................... -3
d. Definitely not................................. -4
e. I'm really not sure............................ -5

32. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children or AFDC program provides a cash subsidy to meet the basic needs of single parents and their children living below the poverty line. Do you think this program sound like a good idea?

a. Yes, AFDC sounds like a good idea..............43 -1
b. No, AFDC does not sound like a good idea........ -2
c. I'm really not sure............................ -3

33. In most states, AFDC recipients are not required to work in order to collect benefits, nor does AFDC help recipients obtain job training or education. Some people want to change the program so that able-bodied recipients would have to enroll in training or education, or look for a job, or take a government-created job in return for benefits. Would you favor a $120 increase in your own taxes each year so that the government could afford to change AFDC in this way?

a. Yes, definitely................................44 -1
b. Probably....................................... -2
c. Probably not................................... -3
d. Definitely not................................. -4
e. I'm really not sure............................ -5

34. The "working poor" are people who, though employed, do not earn enough to live above the poverty line. Should the government provide a wage subsidy to the working poor to make sure that everyone who works full time earns enough to live at least at the poverty line?

a. Yes, definitely................................45 -1
b. Probably....................................... -2
c. Probably not................................... -3
d. Definitely not................................. -4
e. I'm really not sure............................ -5

35. Would you favor a $35.00 increase in your own taxes each year so that the government could provide a wage subsidy to the working poor to bring their annual income up to the poverty line?

a. Yes, definitely.............................46 -1
b. Probably.................................... -2
c. Probably not................................ -3
d. Definitely not.............................. -4
e. I'm really not sure......................... -5

36. Right now, many of the working poor have no health insurance as their employers don't provide it as a fringe benefit and they can't afford to buy it themselves. Should the government provide health insurance coverage to the working poor?

a. Yes, definitely.............................47 -1
b. Probably.................................... -2
c. Probably not................................ -3
d. Definitely not.............................. -4
e. I'm really not sure......................... -5

37. Would you favor a $25.00 increase in your own taxes each year so that the government could provide health insurance for the working poor?

a. Yes, definitely.............................48 -1
b. Probably.................................... -2
c. Probably not................................ -3
d. Definitely not.............................. -4
e. I'm really not sure......................... -5

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
38. The government simply can not afford to provide health insurance to more people than receive it now..................................49	-1	-2	-3
39. The government should guarantee health insurance coverage for all Americans facing a long-term or catastrophic illness........50	-1	-2	-3
40. Families, not the government, should take the responsibility for covering the cost of a catastrophic or long-term illness.................51	-1	-2	-3

41. Today, almost no one in the U.S. has insurance coverage to help pay the costs of treating a catastrophic or long-term illness. Would you favor a $120.00 increase in your own taxes each year so that the government could provide partial insurance coverage for all Americans to help with the cost of treatment for a catastrophic or long-term illness?

a. Yes, definitely.............................52 -1
b. Probably.................................... -2
c. Probably not................................ -3
d. Definitely not.............................. -4
e. I'm really not sure......................... -5

These last few questions are just for classification purposes.

42. Which of the following age groups are you in?

a. 18 to 30....................................53 -1
b. 31 to 45.................................... -2
c. 46 to 60.................................... -3
d. 61 and over................................. -4
e. I choose not to answer...................... -5

43. How far did you get in school?

a. Grade school or less........................54 -1
b. Completed grade school...................... -2
c. Some high school............................ -3
d. High school graduate........................ -4
e. Some college or trade school................ -5
f. College graduate............................ -6
g. Graduate work............................... -7
h. I choose not to answer...................... -8

44. For statistical purposes only, we need to know your total family income for 1986. Which of these catagories would it be in?

a. Less than $10,000......................55 -1
b. $10,000 to $20,000...................... -2
c. $20,000 to $30,000...................... -3
d. $30,000 to $40,000...................... -4
e. $40,000 to $50,000...................... -5
f. Over $50,000............................ -6
g. I choose not to answer.................. -7

45. Do you have any children under 18 living at home?

a. Yes.................................56 -1
b. No.................................... -2
c. I choose not to answer................. -3

46. How would you describe your family's national origin?

a. Irish-American........................57 -1
b. Italian-American....................... -2
c. Black-American......................... -3
d. Polish-American........................ -4
e. Hispanic-American...................... -5
f. Oriental-American...................... -6

g. Other ______________________________ -7
Please Specify
h. I choose not to answer................. -8

47. How would you classify your job or occupation?

a. Professional/executive/owner..........58 -1
b. White collar........................... -2
c. Blue collar............................ -3
d. Student................................ -4
e. Homemaker (or housewife)............... -5
f. Unemployed............................. -6
g. Retired................................ -7
h. I choose not to answer................. -8

48. Is anyone in your household a member of a labor union?

a. Yes.................................59 -1
b. No.................................... -2
c. I choose not to answer................. -3

49. Are you a male or female?

a. Male................................60 -1
b. Female................................ -2
c. I choose not to answer................. -3

(Cols. 61 - 80 left blank)

THAT ENDS THE QUESTIONNAIRE. PLEASE KEEP IT UNTIL YOU'RE ASKED TO HAND IT IN.

The Public Agenda Foundation
6 East 39th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016
(212) 686-6610
Questionnaire #2: Posttest

INTERVIEW # -- DO NOT FILL IN

2 -1 ___ -2 ___ -3 ___ -4

THE PUBLIC AGENDA FOUNDATION

PLEASE BEGIN HERE

INSTRUCTIONS: Go through the questionnaire and again answer each question. Many questions are the same as the ones you answered earlier. We're asking them again to see how, if at all, your views changed after seeing the films and discussing the issues. As before, just circle the number of your answer.

What is your name? ______________________________

PRINT YOUR FULL NAME ON THE LINE ABOVE

1. Where do you live? (Circle the number across from your state.)

a. California............................5 -1
b. Pennsylvania........................... -2
c. Texas.................................. -3
d. Minnesota.............................. -4
e. Tennessee.............................. -5

Again, to help us understand exactly what you're familiar with, answer the questions as they appear. PLEASE DO NOT LOOK AHEAD IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

I. We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. For each of the following, indicate whether we are spending too much, too little, or about the right amount.

		Too Much	Too Little	Right Amt.	Not Sure
2. Space exploration	6	-1	-2	-3	-4
3. Protecting and improving the environment	7	-1	-2	-3	-4
4. Preschool education for children living in poverty	8	-1	-2	-3	-4
5. Protecting and improving the the nation's health	9	-1	-2	-3	-4
6. The military and national defense	10	-1	-2	-3	-4
7. Welfare	11	-1	-2	-3	-4
8. Halting the rising crime rate	12	-1	-2	-3	-4
9. Improving the nation's educational system	13	-1	-2	-3	-4

10. How do you feel about the following statement? Welfare makes people work less than they would if there wasn't a welfare system.

a. Strongly agree................................14 -1
b. Agree... -2
c. Disagree.. -3
d. Strongly Disagree............................... -4
e. I'm really not sure............................. -5

11. In your opinion, do you think that most people who receive money from welfare could get along without it if they tried, or do you think most of them really need help?

a. Could get along without........................15 -1
b. Most of them really need help.................. -2
c. I'm really not sure............................ -3

12. How do you feel about this statement? Too many people on welfare cheat by getting money they are not entitled to.

a. Agree...16 -1
b. Disagree...................................... -2
c. I'm really not sure........................... -3

13. How do you feel about this statement? Our current welfare system actually perpetuates the problem of poverty instead of giving recipients the incentive and help to become economically independent.

a. Agree......................................17 -1
b. Disagree....................................... -2
c. I'm really not sure.......................... -3

14. Do you think the government should spend more, spend less or spend about what they're spending now on prenatal care for poor women?

a. Government should spend more................18 -1
b. Government should spend less................. -2
c. Government should spend about the same....... -3
d. I'm really not sure.......................... -4

15. The government defines poverty in terms of the yearly income of a family or individual. For a family of four, what do you think the government sets as the "poverty line", or the minimum amount earned in a year below which a family cannot afford adequate food, clothing and shelter?

a. About $7,000 per year.......................19 -1
b. About $11,000 per year....................... -2
c. About $14,000 per year....................... -3
d. About $17,000 per year....................... -4
e. About $20,000 per year....................... -5
f. I'm really not sure.......................... -6

Next we're interested in your best guess about the number of people who fall into different catagories. Remember, you're not expected to be an expert or to know the right answer. Just mark your best guess.

	75% or 3 in 4	50% or 1 in 2	33% or 1 in 3	15% or 1 in 7	5% or 1 in 20	Not Sure
16. About how many Americans do you think are poor or live below the poverty line?..........20	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
17. How many of the poor are disabled, elderly or young children, and therefore unable to work?........21	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
18. How many Americans have no health insurance coverage?....22	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
19. How many Americans have good insurance to cover a catastrophic illness like cancer?............23	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6
20. How many Americans have good insurance to cover a long-term illness like nursing home care?..24	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6

21. Look at the groups below and mark which ones, if any, you think receive health insurance from the government. (Mark only those groups who you think receive coverage. YOU CAN MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER.)

a. Welfare recipients..............................25-32 -1
b. The disabled and handicapped........................... -2
c. Every American living below the poverty line........... -3
d. All poor children....................................... -4
e. The elderly... -5
f. Veterans.. -6
g. Everyone with exceptionally high medical bills......... -7
h. The mentally ill.. -8
i. I'm really not sure..................................... -9

	Yes	No	Not Sure
22. Are you familiar with the Women With Infant Children or WIC program?............................33	-1	-2	-3

Answer #23 below ONLY IF you marked "Yes" in #22 above:

23. How do you feel about it?

a. It's a good program................................34 -1
b. It's not a good program, it does not work well......... -2
c. I'm really not sure how well it works................. -3

	Yes	No	Not Sure
24. Are you familiar with the Head Start program?...35	-1	-2	-3

Answer #25 below ONLY IF you marked "Yes" in #24 above:

25. How do you feel about it?

a. It's a good program................................36 -1
b. It's not a good program, it does not work well......... -2
c. I'm really not sure how well it works................. -3

	Yes	No	Not Sure
26. Are you familiar with the Aid to Families with Dependent Children or AFDC program?..................37	-1	-2	-3

Answer #27 below ONLY IF if you marked "Yes" in #26 above:

27. How do you feel about it?

a. It's a good program................................38 -1
b. It's not a good program, it does not work well......... -2
c. I'm really not sure how well it works................. -3

As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand WIC so that it reaches every poor woman in the country instead of the one in four it reaches now. Here are some arguments for and against expanding WIC. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
28. WIC probably pays for itself by helping prevent birth defects and disabilities that are very expensive to treat........................39	-1	-2	-3
29. Every poor woman in the U.S. does not need help from this program; WIC is already there for those who need it most.........................40	-1	-2	-3
30. Expanding WIC would be especially helpful to pregnant teenagers who'll learn about the nutritional needs of their babies, both before and after birth.............................41	-1	-2	-3
31. If WIC is expanded to three times its current size it will grow out of control like so many other goverment programs..........................42	-1	-2	-3
32. Those who want to expand WIC almost certainly underestimate how much it will cost................43	-1	-2	-3

33. How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to expand WIC to reach every poor woman in the country? (MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.)

To expand WIC, I would be willing to pay:

a. Up to but no more than $25.00/year in new taxes..........44	-1
b. Up to but no more than $50.00/year in new taxes...........	-2
c. Up to but no more than $75.00/year in new taxes...........	-3
d. Up to but no more than $100.00/year in new taxes..........	-4
e. Up to but no more than $125.00/year in new taxes..........	-5
f. Up to but no more than $150.00/year in new taxes..........	-6
g. I favor expanding WIC only if there are no new taxes......	-7
h. I oppose expanding WIC....................................	-8
i. I'm not sure how I feel about expanding WIC..............	-9

As you saw and discussed, some people want to expand Head Start so that it provides preschool for every poor child in the country instead of the one in five it now reaches. Here are some arguments for and against expanding Head Start. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
34. Head Start helps poor children do better all through life by teaching them basic skills and giving them more self-confidence..................45	-1	-2	-3
35. The evidence that Head Start children do better in school is inconclusive and probably exaggerated by supporters of the program......................46	-1	-2	-3
36. It is the responsibility of the family, not the government, to teach children the basic values and skills they need to do well in school..........47	-1	-2	-3
37. Expanding Head Start to all poor children would be unfair to everyone else as all children would benefit from government-financed preschool.........48	-1	-2	-3
38. To break the cycle of poverty we must help poor children early in their lives................49	-1	-2	-3
39. Those who want to expand Head Start almost certainly underestimate how much it will cost......50	-1	-2	-3

40. How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to expand the Head Start program to reach every poor child in the country? (MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.)

To expand Head Start, I would be willing to pay:

a. Up to but no more than $25.00/year in new taxes.........51 -1
b. Up to but no more than $50.00/year in new taxes.......... -2
c. Up to but no more than $75.00/year in new taxes.......... -3
d. Up to but no more than $100.00/year in new taxes......... -4
e. Up to but no more than $125.00/year in new taxes......... -5
f. Up to but no more than $150.00/year in new taxes......... -6
g. I favor expansion only if there are no new taxes......... -7
h. I oppose expanding Head Start........................... -8
i. I'm not sure how I feel about expanding Head Start....... -9

As you saw and discussed, some people want to change AFDC to require able-bodied recipients to be either enrolled in job training or education, or looking for a job, or working at a government-created job in return for benefits. Here are some arguments for and against these changes. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
41. These changes will provide the incentive and the opportunity for welfare recipients to become economically independent....................52	-1	-2	-3
42. Since there are not enough private sector jobs for those who want them now, it makes no sense to train people for jobs that don't exist.............53	-1	-2	-3
43. These changes won't be expensive since many welfare recipients will go to work and start paying taxes instead of collecting welfare.........54	-1	-2	-3
44. These changes will create a huge bureaucracy of counselors, training staff, and new government employees...55	-1	-2	-3
45. It's unfair to welfare recipients to expect them to find jobs when unemployment is so high.....56	-1	-2	-3
46. I oppose the idea of creating government jobs for welfare recipients.............................57	-1	-2	-3
47. These changes are an investment that will help reduce poverty in the U.S.........................58	-1	-2	-3
48. Those who want to change AFDC almost certainly underestimate how much it will cost...............59	-1	-2	-3
49. These changes would reduce the amount of welfare abuse and cheating.........................60	-1	-2	-3

50. How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to change the AFDC program and require able-bodied recipients to either look for a job, enroll in education or training, or take a government-created job in return for benefits? (MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.)

To make these changes in AFDC, I would be willing to pay:

a. Up to but no more than $25.00/year in new taxes.........61 -1
b. Up to but no more than $50.00/year in new taxes........... -2
c. Up to but no more than $75.00/year in new taxes........... -3
d. Up to but no more than $100.00/year in new taxes.......... -4
e. Up to but no more than $125.00/year in new taxes.......... -5
f. Up to but no more than $150.00/year in new taxes.......... -6
g. I favor such changes only if there are no new taxes....... -7
h. I oppose changing AFDC in this way........................ -8
i. I'm not sure how I feel about changing AFDC............... -9

As you saw and discussed, the "working poor" are people who, though employed, do not earn enough to live above the poverty line. Some people want to supplement the income of the working poor to help them meet their minimum needs as defined by the government. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
51. The government should establish the principle that everyone working full time has the right to earn enough to provide a minimum standard of living.....62	-1	-2	-3
52. This change will mean giving what amounts to welfare to a brand new group of people who are now struggling but self-supporting................63	-1	-2	-3
53. Supplementing the income of those just below the poverty line would be unfair to those earning enough to live just above the poverty line as they could use help too................................64	-1	-2	-3
54. This change will encourage people to take low-paying jobs, by making work pay better than collecting welfare................................65	-1	-2	-3
55. It is the responsibility of the individual and the family, not the government, to earn an adequate income...................................66	-1	-2	-3
56. Those who want to supplement the income of the working poor almost certainly underestimate how much this idea will cost...........................67	-1	-2	-3

57. How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year to enable the government to supplement the income of the working poor and bring their income up to the poverty line? (MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.)

To make this change, I would be willing to pay:

a. Up to but no more than $25.00/year in new taxes.........68 -1
b. Up to but no more than $50.00/year in new taxes.......... -2
c. Up to but no more than $75.00/year in new taxes.......... -3
d. Up to but no more than $100.00/year in new taxes......... -4
e. Up to but no more than $125.00/year in new taxes......... -5
f. Up to but no more than $150.00/year in new taxes......... -6
g. I favor this idea only if there are no new taxes......... -7
h. I oppose supplementing the income of the working poor.... -8
i. I'm not sure how I feel about this idea.................. -9

As you saw and discussed, most of the working poor and many other Americans have no health insurance. Some people want the government to guarantee that all Americans, including the working poor, have adequate health insurance. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
58. Since the government now provides health insurance only to those on welfare, making sure the working poor have insurance will encourage them to keep working..............................69	-1	-2	-3
59. Providing health insurance for all uninsured Americans will lead to fraud and abuse.............70	-1	-2	-3
60. Those who want the government to make sure that everyone has adequate health insurance almost certainly underestimate how much this idea will cost.........71	-1	-2	-3
61. This change will burden employers and lead many of them to eliminate low-paying jobs...............72	-1	-2	-3
62. It is the responsibility of the individual and the family, not the government, to provide adequate health insurance 73	-1	-2	-3
63. All Americans have a right to adequate medical care, regardless of their ability to pay...........74	-1	-2	-3

64. Do you think the government should provide health insurance coverage to the working poor?

a. Yes, definitely............................75 -1
b. Probably.................................... -2
c. Probably not................................ -3
d. Definitely not.............................. -4
e. I'm really not sure......................... -5

65. And should the government guarantee health insurance coverage to all Americans who aren't covered, including the working poor?

a. Yes, definitely............................76 -1
b. Probably.................................... -2
c. Probably not................................ -3
d. Definitely not.............................. -4
e. I'm really not sure......................... -5

66. How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to enable the government to guarantee that the working poor have health insurance coverage? (MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY)

To make this change, I would be willing to pay:

a. Up to but no more than $25.00/year in new taxes..........77 -1
b. Up to but no more than $50.00/year in new taxes........... -2
c. Up to but no more than $75.00/year in new taxes........... -3
d. Up to but no more than $100.00/year in new taxes.......... -4
e. Up to but no more than $125.00/year in new taxes.......... -5
f. Up to but no more than $150.00/year in new taxes.......... -6
g. I favor this change only if there are no new taxes........ -7
h. I oppose this change...................................... -8
i. I'm not sure how I feel about this change................. -9

Cols. 78 - 80 left blank
End of Card One

As you saw and discussed, almost no one has insurance coverage to help pay the costs of treating a catastrophic or long-term illness. Some people want the government to help all Americans bear these costs. Here are some arguments for and against this proposal. For each one, mark whether you agree with it or not.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
67. Almost all of us face the possibility of bankruptcy if we have to cover the cost of a catastrophic or long-term illness..................6	-1	-2	-3
68. Because of advances in medical technology and the aging of the population, the cost of this change will increase sharply, year after year.............7	-1	-2	-3
69. Having the government provide limited help to families is a good middle-ground solution...........8	-1	-2	-3
70. Those who want the government to help everyone pay for treating catastrophic and long-term illness almost certainly underestimate how much this change will cost.......................................9	-1	-2	-3
71. It is the responsibility of the family, not the government, to bear the costs of catastrophic or long-term illness.............................10	-1	-2	-3
72. Instead of providing only some help, the government should pay the entire cost of treatment for a catastrophic or long-term illness for everyone.....11	-1	-2	-3

73. How much, if anything, would you be willing to pay in new taxes each year in order to have the government provide help to all Americans facing a very expensive catastrophic or long-term illness. (MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY.)

To make this change, I would be willing to pay:

a. Up to but no more than $25.00/year in new taxes.........12 -1
b. Up to but no more than $50.00/year in new taxes.......... -2
c. Up to but no more than $75.00/year in new taxes.......... -3
d. Up to but no more than $100.00/year in new taxes......... -4
e. Up to but no more than $125.00/year in new taxes......... -5
f. Up to but no more than $150.00/year in new taxes......... -6
g. I favor this change only if there are no new taxes....... -7
h. I oppose this change..................................... -8
i. I'm not sure how I feel about this change................ -9

Just to summarize, here are some questions similar to those you've already answered, but in a slightly different format.

74. Would you favor a $55.00 increase in your own taxes every year so that WIC could be expanded to reach every poor woman in the country?

a. Yes, definitely	13	-1
b. Probably		-2
c. Probably not		-3
d. Definitely not		-4
e. I'm really not sure		-5

75. Would you favor a $50.00 increase in your own taxes every year so that Head Start could be expanded to reach every poor child in the country?

a. Yes, definitely	14	-1
b. Probably		-2
c. Probably not		-3
d. Definitely not		-4
e. I'm really not sure		-5

76. Would you favor a $120 increase in your own taxes each year to change AFDC so that able-bodied recipients would have to enroll in training or education, or look for a job, or take a government-created job in return for benefits?

a. Yes, definitely	15	-1
b. Probably		-2
c. Probably not		-3
d. Definitely not		-4
e. I'm really not sure		-5

77. Would you favor a $35.00 increase in your own taxes each year so that the government could provide a wage subsidy to the working poor to bring their annual income up to the poverty line?

a. Yes, definitely	16	-1
b. Probably		-2
c. Probably not		-3
d. Definitely not		-4

78. Would you favor a $25.00 increase in your own taxes each year so that the government could provide health insurance for the working poor?

a. Yes, definitely..................................17 -1
b. Probably... -2
c. Probably not...................................... -3
d. Definitely not.................................... -4
e. I'm really not sure............................... -5

79. Would you favor a $120 increase in your own taxes each year so that the government could provide partial insurance coverage for all Americans to help with the cost of treatment for all catastrophic or long-term illness?

a. Yes, definitely..................................18 -1
b. Probably... -2
c. Probably not...................................... -3
d. Definitely not.................................... -4
e. I'm really not sure............................... -5

80. Rank the proposals in the order you favor them. Regardless of how you feel about any proposal, rank them by giving a "1" to the proposal you favor most and a "6" to the proposal you favor least. (For example, if you are most in favor of expanding WIC, give it a "1".)

	Rank In Order of Importance 1 to 6
a. Expanding WIC......................................19	_____
b. Expanding Head Start...............................20	_____
c. Changing AFDC......................................21	_____
d. Providing a wage subsidy for the working poor.......22	_____
e. Providing health insurance for the working poor.....23	_____
f. Providing insurance coverage for long-term and catastrophic illnesses...........................24	_____

81. How do you feel about the six proposals as a whole? Imagine that all six were combined into one package with a total price of about $260 for an average taxpayer each year. Keeping in mind the cost and all the pros and cons, do you favor or oppose the whole package?

a. I favor the package as a whole...........25 -1
b. I oppose the package........................ -2
c. I'm really not sure......................... -3

Again, these last few questions are just for classification purposes.

82. Which of the following age groups are you in?
  a. 18 to 30..............................26 -1
  b. 31 to 45.............................. -2
  c. 46 to 60.............................. -3
  d. 61 and over........................... -4
  e. I choose not to answer................ -5

83. How far did you get in school?
  a. Grade school or less..................27 -1
  b. Completed grade school................ -2
  c. Some high school...................... -3
  d. High school graduate.................. -4
  e. Some college or trade school.......... -5
  f. College graduate...................... -6
  g. Graduate work......................... -7
  h. I choose not to answer................ -8

84. For statistical purposes only, we need to know your total family income for 1986. Which of these catagories would it be in?
  a. Less than $10,000.....................28 -1
  b. $10,000 to $20,000.................... -2
  c. $20,000 to $30,000.................... -3
  d. $30,000 to $40,000.................... -4
  e. $40,000 to $50,000.................... -5
  f. Over $50,000.......................... -6
  g. I choose not to answer................ -7

85. Do you have any children under 18 living at home?
  a. Yes...................................29 -1
  b. No.................................... -2
  c. I choose not to answer................ -3

86. How would you describe your family's national origin?
  a. Irish-American........................30 -1
  b. Italian-American...................... -2
  c. Black-American........................ -3
  d. Polish-American....................... -4
  e. Hispanic-American..................... -5
  f. Oriental-American..................... -6

  g. Other ______________________________ -7
  Please Specify
  h. I choose not to answer................ -8

87. How would you classify your job or occupation?

- a. Professional/executive/owner..........31 -1
- b. White collar............................ -2
- c. Blue collar............................. -3
- d. Student................................. -4
- e. Homemaker (or housewife)................ -5
- f. Unemployed.............................. -6
- g. Retired................................. -7
- h. I choose not to answer.................. -8

88. Is anyone in your household a member of a labor union?

- a. Yes..................................32 -1
- b. No.................................... -2
- c. I choose not to answer................ -3

89. Are you a male or female?

- a. Male.................................33 -1
- b. Female................................ -2
- c. I choose not to answer................ -3

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP. THAT COMPLETES THE QUESTIONNAIRE.
PLEASE KEEP IT UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO HAND IT IN.

(Cols. 34 to 80 left blank)
End of Card Two

Proposals Designed to Reduce Poverty

1. WIC: Expand to cover three times as many of the mothers living in poverty.

Likely Cost: $55/year for the average taxpayer.

PRO: WIC works, babies are healthier.

CON: Not every poor woman needs WIC; it's already there for those who do.

2. Head Start: Expand to cover four times as many poor children.

Likely Cost: $50/year for the average taxpayer.

PRO: Head Start kids do better all through their lives.

CON: It's the responsibility of the family, not the government, to teach children basic values and skills.

3. Welfare (AFDC): To collect benefits:

1. All able-bodied recipients must look for a job; or
2. Enroll in mandatory training or education; or
3. If unemployed after two years, take a government-created job.

Likely Cost: $120/yr. for an average taxpayer.

PRO: Will help break the cycle of poverty by giving opportunity to those who want help while denying benefits to those who don't want to work.

CON: Will create a new bureaucracy, including hundreds of government-run training centers.

4. The working poor: Supplement wages to bring the working poor up to the government-defined poverty line.

Likely Cost: $35/year for an average taxpayer.

PRO: Will make work more attractive and keep the working poor from leaving a job in order to collect welfare.

CON: Unfair to those earning enough to live just over the poverty line as they will get nothing.

SUMMARY OF PART I: Proposals Designed to Reduce Poverty

Proposal	Estimated Annual Cost to Average Taxpayer
1. Expand WIC	About $55.00/year
2. Expand Head Start	About $50.00/year
3. Change AFDC	About $120.00/year
4. Help the working poor	About $35.00/year
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST	About $260/year

Proposals to Increase Health Insurance

1. Health insurance for the working poor

Likely Cost: $25/year for the average taxpayer.

PRO: Removes incentive for the working poor to quit work and go on welfare.

CON: Will burden employers and lead them to eliminate low-paying jobs.

2. Government help to all Americans for catastrophic and long-term illness

Government would pay all costs after you pay:
The first $4,000 or $5,000 for a catastrophic illness (like cancer);
The first $75,000 for long-term care (like nursing home care).

Likely Cost: $120/year for the average taxpayer.

PRO: Will protect families from going bankrupt to pay for such care.

CON: Cost will rise sharply each year, costing taxpayers more and more money.

SUMMARY OF PARTS I AND II:

Proposals Designed to Reduce Poverty and Increase Health Insurance

Proposal	Estimated Annual Cost to Average Taxpayer
1. Expand WIC	About $55.00/year
2. Expand Head Start	About $50.00/year
3. Change AFDC	About $120.00/year
4. Help the working poor	About $35.00/year
5. Health insurance for the working poor	About $25.00/year
6. Insurance for catastrophic and long-term illness	About $120.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF ENTIRE PROPOSAL TO THE AVERAGE TAXPAYER	**About $405.00/year**

ABOUT THE PUBLIC AGENDA FOUNDATION

The Public Agenda is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research and education organization that specializes in public understanding of complex policy issues. Founded over a decade ago by public opinion analyst Daniel Yankelovich and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Public Agenda's indepth research probes beneath public opinion -- people's top-of-the-head reactions to issues -- to uncover public judgment -- people's views on issues when they have confronted them realistically and weighed the choices and tradeoffs they present. Public Agenda citizen education materials provide average Americans with imaginative and compelling means to understand complex issues for themselves. The organization has conducted research and prepared educational materials on a variety of public policy issues including nuclear arms and U.S./Soviet relations, rising health care costs, Social Security and retirement, social welfare reform, prison overcrowding, and the federal budget deficit.

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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE PUBLIC AGENDA FOUNDATION

CHILDREN:

Childcare and Working Parents: Executive Summary (1983). John Immerwahr, Judith Golub, and Harvey Lauer. An examination of changing economic realities for married couples and single parents, including analysis of national survey data and indepth interviews with both childcare experts and working parents. Part of the multi-year project on jobs and work, "Jobs in the 1980's and 1990's". 22pp. Price: $5.00.

Community Leaders' Attitudes About Child Survival (1987). John Doble and Judith Kallick. Prepared for the U.S. Committee for UNICEF and the Carnegie Corporation. The report contains findings of a survey conducted with over 1,000 community leaders in five cities to assess their views about third world infant mortality. 57pp. Price: $10.00.

Children at Risk, Families at Risk: The Public's Perspective on Child Abuse and Neglect (December, 1987). John Immerwahr and John Doble. Report on public misperceptions about foster care based on series on ten focus groups conducted across the country. Prepared for the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation.

Infant Mortality in the Third World: The Public's Reactions to Child Survival (1986). John Doble. A report for the U.S. Committee for UNICEF analyzing obstacles blocking citizens' consideration of ways to reduce infant mortality in developing countries, with recommendations for the Child Survival Campaign of UNICEF. 46pp. Price: $8.00.

CRIME AND CORRECTIONS:

Crime and Corrections: A Review of Public Opinion Data Since 1975 (1986). Mary Komarnicki and John Doble. Findings, detailed observations and tables of surveys from many sources organized into six sections detailing people's attitudes towards the criminal justice system, police, courts and prison system, and the causes and problems of crime. Prepared for the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. 131pp. Price: $18.00.

Crime and Punishment: The Public's View (1986). John Doble. Prepared for the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. A qualitative analysis of ten focus group discussions exploring people's opinions on crime and corrections, the rationale for their views, and their views on alternatives to incarceration as a means to reduce prison overcrowding. 85pp. Available from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 250 Park Avenue, New York, NY, 10017 (212) 986-7050.

EDUCATION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

SchoolVote: A Public Choice Campaign (1985). An information kit describing a citizen information campaign of issues facing the public schools conducted by Public Agenda with local media sponsors in 1985 in the greater Philadelphia area and in 1987 in Milwaukee. Contains press releases, storyboards, and sample materials from the campaign. Provides information on media participation, community and leadership involvement, and results of culminating SchoolVote "balloting." Price: $2.00.

SchoolVote Ballot Results (1985). Results of balloting from pilot SchoolVote campaign conducted in Philadelphia and the Delaware Valley in 1985 where 100,000 citizens "cast a vote" on choices regarding critical education issues including class size, teacher evaluation, and enriched programs for preschoolers. Price: $8.00.

ENGINEERING, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY:

Engineering and Technology: The Public's Perspective (1986). John Doble and Mary Komarnicki. A qualitative analysis of focus group discussions on the public's attitudes about engineers and engineering. Prepared for the National Academy of Engineering. 46pp. Price: $8.00.

Public Attitudes Toward Engineering and Technology (1986). Mary Komarnicki and John Doble. An analysis of existing opinion survey data on engineering and technology with detailed observations, tables, and survey questions and responses. Prepared for the National Academy of Engineering. 106pp. Price: $20.00.

Science Policy Priorities and the Public (1983). John Doble. A pilot study assessing the public's willingness and ability to participate in setting priorities for scientific research. Prepared in association with Harvard University for the National Science Foundation. 88pp. Price: $12.00.

HEALTH CARE COSTS:

Curbing Health Care Costs: The Public's Prescription (1983). John Doble, Jean Johnson, and Jeff Tuchman. Report on pilot citizen education campaign on rising health care costs -- HealthVote 82 -- conducted in Des Moines, Iowa. Contains data about public understanding of health costs before and after the information campaign and describes the communications activities that led to increased public knowledge of the issue. 80pp. Price: $6.50.

HealthVote: A Public Information Campaign. An information kit describing a citizen information campaign on rising health care costs conducted by Public Agenda with local media sponsors in cities across the country. Contains press releases, storyboards, and sample materials from the campaign. Provides information on media participation, community and leadership involvement, and results of culminating "balloting." in the cities. Price: $2.00.

HealthVote Ballot Results (1985). Detailed results of ballots from five HealthVote campaigns conducted in Dayton, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Peoria, and Raleigh in 1985 where citizens were asked to "cast a vote" on critical health care issues including care of low income citizens and the elderly, malpractice, and use of HMOs and similar alternatives. 20pp. Price: $5.00.

JOBS AND PRODUCTIVITY:

Jobs in the 1980's and 1990's: A Sourcebook for Policy Makers (1983). Harvey Lauer. Report of comparative studies conducted in the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, Japan, and Sweden on workers' attitudes about productivity, unemployment, worker incentives, and job satisfaction. Prepared as part of the "Jobs in the 1980's and 1990's" project. 359pp. Price: $15.00.

Managing for Motivation in a High Discretion Workplace (1983). Daniel Yankelovich. An examination of factors contributing to enhanced productivity, including a list of "dos and don'ts" for stimulating the work ethic. Prepared as part of "Jobs in the 1980's and 1990's" project. 43pp. Price: $5.00

New Technnology in the Workplace: A Quotebook of Opportunities and Options (1985). Mary Komarnicki. Highlights of findings of the "Technology and Human Resource" project, a study designed to explore ways to introduce new technology in the workplace to enhance worker acceptance and productivity. (102pp). Price: $10.00. Summary report available: $5.00.

People and the New Technologies: An Issue for Managers (1983). Franklin Lindsay, Jerome Rubin, and Richard Cohen. Paper presented at the 1983 Wharton/Reliance Symposium on "Removing Obstacles to Economic Growth" discussing interviews with managers and experts conducted for the "Technology and Human Resources" project. 46pp. Price $7.50.

Putting the Work Ethic to Work (1983). Daniel Yankelovich and John Immerwahr. A ground-breaking report on the state of the American work ethic and its relationship to America's economic vitality. Report is based on indepth interviews with 845 working Americans and includes findings from comparative studies conducted in Great Britain, West Germany, Japan, Israel, and Sweden. Published as the culminating report of the "Jobs in the 1980's and 1990's" project. Includes executive summary. 45pp. Price: 20.00. Bulk rates available.

Work in the 1980's and 1990's: A Series of Nine Articles Appearing in Working Woman Magazine (1983). Julia Kagan. Series of articles highlighting findings from the "Jobs in the 1980's and 1990's" project, with special emphasis of views of women in the work place. Focuses on working mothers and child care, job satisfaction and productivity, technology in the workplace, and retirement. 19pp. Price: $5.00.

NUCLEAR ARMS AND U.S./SOVIET RELATIONS:

Nuclear Proliferation: The Public's View (1985). John Doble. Report on Americans' attitudes concerning the spread of nuclear weapons. Prepared for the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies in Washington, DC. 52pp. Price: $8.50.

The Public, the Soviets, and Nuclear Weapons: An Information Kit (1987). Describes the multi-year joint effort of Public Agenda and the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown Univerisity to explore and enhance the public's role in development of the country's long term policies for nuclear arms and U.S./Soviet relations. Includes information about Public Summit '88, a citizen information campaign to be conducted in cooperaton local television and newspapers in four cities in January, 1988. Campaign asks citizens to think about both short-term and long-term options for relations with the Soviets. Single copies available free of charge.

The Public, the Soviets, and Nuclear Weapons: A Perspective from Community Leaders (1987). Report on series of workshops held with community leaders in ten cities examining issues such as deterrence, the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the spread of Marxism in the Third World. Conducted for "The Public, The Soviets, and Nuclear Arms," a joint project of the Public Agenda and the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown University. 62pp. Price: $10.00.

Voter Options on Nuclear Arms Policy: A Briefing Book for the 1984 Elections (1984). The Public Agenda Foundation and the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown University. Report based on a 1984 indepth study of Americans' views about nuclear arms, the Soviets, arms control, and communism in the Third World, and an analysis of opinion data on these issues since 1945. Outlines areas of consensus and confusion among Americans and contrast public opinion, elite views and existing policy options. 90pp. Price: $6.00. Technical Appendix: $10.00.

SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY:

Options for Social Welfare Policy: The Public's Views (1986). John Doble and Keith Melville. Examination of public knowledge and misperceptions about welfare policy based on series of six focus groups. Prepared for the Ford Foundation. 52pp. Price: $6.50.

The Public's Perspective on Social Welfare Reform: (January, 1988). Keith Melville and John Doble. Report on major indepth study of public attitudes about social welfare and proposals to reform the welfare system, including reforming AFDC, expanding early childhood intervention, assisting the working poor, and extending government-provided health insurance. Prepared for the Ford Foundation. 86pp. Price: $10.50. Technical Appendix: 124pp. Price: $15.00.

REGIONAL STUDIES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Kanawha Valley: A Report on Public Attitudes Toward Economic Benefits and Environmental Risks (1986). Richard Harwood. A report on the views of residents of Kanawha Valley (Charleston, West Virginia) on chemical production, environmental trade-offs, chemical companies in the Valley and their economic benefits. Prepared for the National Institute for Chemical Studies. 64pp. Price: $10.00

International Competitiveness in the West: The Public's View (1986). Public Agenda Foundation. Report on focus groups conducted in the western states focusing on the region's economic vitality, international competitiveness and protectionism. Prepared for the Western Governors' Association. 34pp. Price: $7.00.

Survey of Attitudes of the Puget Sound Work Force on Economic Growth and the Work Place (1982). Introduction by William D. Ruckelhaus and Brewster C. Denny. Survey of 500 employed reisdents of three Puget Sound counties on work preference, living environment, economic growth, and worker commitment and productivity. Report provides insights into worker morale at small and large corporations and what workers view as important returns on a job. Survey covers "discretionary" worker effort and willingness to accept environmental trade-offs for economic growth. 110pp. Price: $15.00.

Water Efficiency in the West: The Public's View (1986). Public Agenda Foundation. Summary of series of focus groups in the Western states exploring public understanding and perspective on water shortages and allocation. Prepared for the Western Governors' Association. 43pp. Price: $7.50.

OTHER PUBLIC AGENDA PUBLICATIONS:

Campaign Finance: Defining the Problem, Proposing a Remedy (1985). Keith Melville and Mary Komarnicki. A report on a 1985 Aspen Institute Conference on Campaign Finance which discusses the problem of financing campaigns, the advantages of a wealthy candidate, the increasing influence of PACs, and the diminishing contributions made by voters themselves. Conference examined unintended effects of reforms of the 1970s and prospects now for public support for reform. 15pp. Price: $4.50.

The Federal Budget Crisis: The Public's Response (1983). John Doble and James Shapiro. A discussion of public misperceptions that may be obstacles to addressing the federal budget deficit. The report is based on indepth interviews with citizens in five cities across the country. Prepared for the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget. 28pp. Price: $5.00.

Sex on Campus: Sexually Transmitted Disease: Surviving the Epidemic of the 1980s (1987). Keith Melville. A 16-page guide for college students laying out the dangers of sexually transmitted diseases, including A.I.D.S., and presenting questions and answers about prevention and self-protection. Prepared for the College Satellite Network with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control, the American College Health Association, and the American Council on Education. Price: $2.00.

The Speaker and the Listener: A Public Perspective on Freedom of Expression (1980). John Immerwahr, Jean Johnson, and John Doble. Introduction by Daniel Yankelovich. Report on a national opinion survey of Americans' attitudes about freedom of expression, the First Amendment, and the communications media. Outlines differences in perspective between professionals in journalism and the public. 65pp. Price: $25.00. Technical appendix: 212pp. Price: $17.00.

VIDEOTAPES AVAILABLE FROM THE PUBLIC AGENDA FOUNDATION:

What Should We Do in School Today? (1985). A 22-minute documentary presentation asking citizens to think through choices facing the public schools. Examines dilemma about curriculum, teacher pay and evaluation, class size, and enrichment programs of disadvataged children. Produced for the Public Agenda's SchoolVote campaigns by David and Albert Maysles. Beta, VHS, or 3/4" format. Purchase: For more information, please contact Jeff Tuchman at Public Agenda.

What Price Health Care? (1985). A 22-minute documentary presentation asking citizens to confront choices presented by the rising cost of health care. Focuses on incentives for hospitals, doctors, and patients to curb the cost of health care. Honored by the American Film Festival. Produced for the Public Agenda's HealthVote camapigns by Philip Garvin of NORAC, Inc. in 1982. Revised in 1985. Beta, VHS, or 3/4" formats. Purchase: For more information, please contact Jeff Tuchman at Public Agenda.

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